

Leatherneck

APR. 1956

MAGAZINE OF THE MARINES

30c

CAMP H. M. SMITH

Post of the Corps



ALASKA
MANEUVER



No. 7 in a series

To fly close support for Marine riflemen

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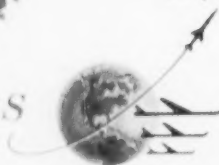
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APRIL, 1956

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SAN FRANCISCO RESERVISTS.

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Leatherneck



THIS MONTH'S COVER

This month's cover, the work of former Marine combat artist John Richard McDermott, depicts green-clad Marines of an earlier era. It serves as a reminder that a Marine's job, to provide devastating firepower, has remained virtually unchanged from the early days of the muzzle-loading cannon to today's age of atomic weapons.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Send your new address at least **FIVE WEEKS** before the date of the issue with which it is to take effect. Address **LEATHERNECK Magazine**, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C.

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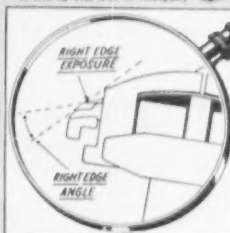
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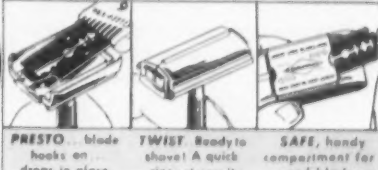


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Edited by MSgt. Donald F. Ball

DESIRES REGULARS

Dear Sir:

A point of information is requested concerning BCD's.

Some time ago I requested integration into the Regular Marine Corps but was turned down for the third time. I had been given a dishonorable discharge which was later changed to a bad conduct discharge in 1941.

Since that time and before then I have had an excellent conduct discharge and have been on active duty since 1950. I served 27 months during WW II and received a good conduct discharge.

I have 12 years of active duty with the Corps and want to make a career of it. If at all possible, I would like to know how to have this mark against me lifted. I haven't been in trouble before or since.

I have heard of instances in which this was done, but can't find anything in the Manual covering it. I want to reenlist in the Regular Marine Corps at the end of my Reserve contract so would appreciate any help you could give me.

Name withheld by request

● *The Legal Assistance Officer, HQ MC, has this to say in regard to your case:*

"A discharge or dismissal can never be upgraded to a better discharge solely by virtue of good conduct or honorable service subsequent to the discharge.

"Review of discharge or dismissal not the result of general courts-martial may be made by the Board of Review of Discharges and Dismissals within 15 years after June 22, 1944, or within 15 years after discharge, whichever date is later.

"A discharge or dismissal as a result of a general court-martial cannot be reviewed by the foregoing board, but can be reviewed by the Board For The Correction Of Naval Records, within

three years after discovery of an alleged error or injustice.

"It is suggested that the individual concerned be advised to write to the Board For Correction of Naval Records, Department of the Navy, Washington 25, D. C."—Ed.



MSgt. Paul Sarekin

CORPS QUIZ

Dear Sir:

If you'll check your own *Guidebook For Marines*, page 439, you'll find the correct answer to question six of the "Corps Quiz" in the February issue of *Leatherneck*.

The question was, "The field protective mask (gas mask) does not provide protection against: a. carbon monoxide, b. tear gas, and c. arsine. The answer box indicated "c. arsine" as the correct choice. This is wrong. The gas mask does protect against arsine, but not carbon monoxide.

MSgt. G. Guilano, Jr.,
F Co., HqBn.,
Henderson Hall, HQMC,

Arlington, Va.

● *Our Corps Quiz editor is in tears from tear gas, that is.—Ed.*

FAMILY ARGUMENT

Dear Sir:

One son of mine was in the Army. Now another son is in the Marines. Naturally, arguments come up.

So please settle this one for us. Have there been any changes, improvements or modifications in the Browning Automatic Rifle since its adoption in 1918?

William P. Riester, Sr.,
13403 Indiana Ave.,

Chicago, Ill.

● *Ordnance Branch, G-4, HQMC, says, "Both sons could be considered technically correct. The BAR now in use is the same basic weapon originally adopted in 1918. However, it is now known as the Automatic Rifle, M1918A2, which means that there have been two modifications, the most significant one being the addition of the bipod."—Ed.*

ONCE A MARINE

Dear Sir:

I would like to call the attention of your readers to a common fault of many people who write to *Leatherneck*. Men who have previously been active members of the Corps sign their letters "ex-Marine." It's been my impression, as borne out in NAVMC 5318 PB, obtainable at any Marine recruiting office, that "there's no such person as an 'ex-Marine'."

Miss Sandra L. Harris
5636 Belle Ave.

Baltimore, Md.

● *We agree. Instead of "ex-Marine," the accepted phrase is "former Marine."—Ed.*

AMTRAC REUNION

Dear Sir:

A reunion of all old timers in the amphibian tractor field has been proposed for May or June, 1956. The location, of course, will be Dunedin, Florida—birthplace of the Amtracs. If you are a Dunedin grad or just want to see the crowd, please write me, indicating your desires as to date, program, duration, etc.

The "Old Barracks" will be the base of operations with General Davies, Donald Roebeling, and other old timers and engineers expected to attend.

Early replies will assist us in firming up dates for the meeting and planning a suitable program.

Major Dudley F. McGeehan
Corresponding Secretary
2nd AmTrac Bn.,
Force Troops, FMF,
Camp LeJeune, N. C.

● *We hope you have a fine reunion, Major.—Ed.*

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

They DREW their way from "Rags to Riches"

Now they're helping others do the same

By REX TAYLOR

ALBERT DORNE was a kid of the slums who loved to draw. Before he was 13, he had to quit school to support his family. Although he worked 12 hours a day—he managed to study art at home in "spare time." Soon people were willing to pay good money for his drawings. At 22 he was earning \$500 a week as a commercial artist. He rose higher and higher to become probably the most fabulous money-maker in the history of advertising art.

Dorne's "rags to riches" story is not unique. Norman Rockwell left school at 15. Stevan Dohanos, famous cover artist, drove a truck before turning to art. Harold Von Schmidt was an orphan at 5. Robert Fawcett, the "illustrators' illustrator," left school at 14. Austin Briggs, who once couldn't afford a cold-water flat, now lives in a magnificent home over 100 feet long.

A plan to help others: Nearly ten years ago, these men gathered in Dorne's luxurious New York studio for a fateful meeting. With them were six other equally famous artists — Al Parker, Jon Whitcomb, Fred Ludekens, Ben Stahl, Peter Helck, John Atherton. Almost all had similar "rags to riches" backgrounds.

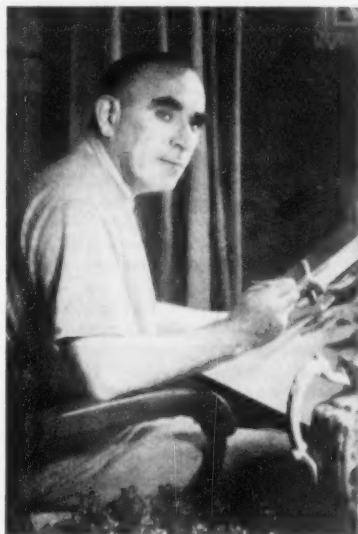
Dorne outlined to them a problem and a plan. He pointed out that artists were needed all over the country. And thousands of men and women wanted very much to become artists. What these people needed most was a convenient and effective way to master the trade secrets and professional know-how that the famous artists themselves had learned only by long, successful experience. "Why can't we," asked Dorne, "develop some way to bring this kind of top-drawer art training to anyone with talent . . . no matter where they live or what their personal schedules may be?"

The idea met with great enthusiasm. In fact, the twelve famous artists quickly buckled down to work—taking time off from their busy careers. Looking for a way to explain drawing techniques to students who would be thousands of miles away, they turned to the war-born methods of modern visual training. What better way could you teach the art of making pictures, they rea-



NORMAN ROCKWELL—this best-loved American artist left school at 15.

soned, than through pictures? They made over



ALBERT DORNE—From the window of his skyscraper studio, this top, money-making artist can see the slums where he once lived.

5,000 drawings specially for the school's magnificent home study lessons. And after they had covered the fundamentals of art, each man contributed to the course his own special "hallmark" of greatness. For example, Norman Rockwell devised a simple way to explain characterization and the secrets of color. Jon Whitcomb showed how to draw the "glamour girls" for which he is world-famous. Dorne showed step-by-step ways to achieve animation and humor.

Finally, the men spent three years working out a revolutionary, new way to correct a student's work. For each drawing the student sent in, he would receive in return a long personal letter of criticism and advice. Along with the letter, on a transparent "overlay," the instructor would actually draw, in detail, his corrections of the student's work. Thus there could be no misunderstanding. And the student would have a permanent record to refer to as often as he liked.

School is launched; students quickly succeed. The Famous Artists Schools (whose classrooms are the students' own homes and whose faculty is the most fabulous ever assembled in art education) now has 5,000 active students in 32 countries. The famous artists who started the school as a labor of love still own it, run it, and are fiercely proud of what it has done for its students.

Don Smith is a good example. When he became a student three years ago, Don knew nothing about art, even

doubted he had talent. Today, he is an illustrator with a leading advertising agency in New Orleans.

John Busketta is another. He was a pipe-fitter's helper with a big gas company until he enrolled in the school. He still works for the same company—but now he is an artist in the advertising department, at a big increase in pay.

Don Golembo of Detroit stepped up from railroad worker to the styling department of a big automobile company—on the basis of his work with the school. Now he helps design new car models.

A salesgirl in West Virginia enrolled in Famous Artists Schools. After completing her training, she became advertising manager of the leading store in Charleston.

"Where are the famous artists of tomorrow?" Dorne is not surprised at all by the success of his students. "Opportunities open to trained artists today are enormous," he says. "We continually get calls and letters from art buyers all over the U.S. They ask us for practical, well-trained students—not geniuses—who can step into full-time or part-time jobs.

"I'm firmly convinced," Dorne goes on, "that many men and women are missing an exciting career in art simply because they hesitate to think that they have talent. Many of them do have talent. These are the people we want to train for success in art . . . if we can only find them."

Unique art talent test: To discover people with talent worth developing, the twelve famous artists created a remarkable, revealing 8-page Talent Test. Originally they charged \$1 for the test. But now the school offers it free and grades it free. Men and women who reveal natural talent through the test are eligible for training by the school.

Would you like to know if you have valuable hidden art talent? Simply mail coupon below. The Famous Artists Talent Test will be sent to you without cost or obligation. And it might lead you to become one of the "famous artists of tomorrow."

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I want to find out if I have art talent worth developing. Please send me—without obligation—your Famous Artists Talent Test.

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Behind the Lines . . .

WHILE TECHNICAL SERGEANTS

Allen Mainard and Charles Tyler, *Leatherneck* staff writer-photographer team, are at Vieques with a platoon of the Sixth Marines, covering the LANTRAEX 2-56 maneuvers, Technical Sergeant Robert Suhosky and Master Sergeant H. B. Wells, *Leatherneck's* West Coast writer-photographer combo, are thawing out after their deepfreeze coverage of Operation COWLEX, the cold weather maneuvers in the Aleutians.

There's an old saying, "You can't win 'em all . . ." and sometimes the elements have plenty to do with the way things turn out. The Marines who made the landing at Unalaska discovered that driving snow, sleet and penetrating rain are additional enemies, not to be taken lightly when the field of battle is in a frigid climate. And, according to Suhosky and Wells, the abnormally trying conditions provided ample opportunity to test the stress on gear and men. Below is a picture of MSgt. Wells going down the landing net. His photo coverage is on pages 14 to 21.



Wells

FROM time to time, we receive requests for information concerning material submitted for publication and payment. Hopefully, we'll try to answer a few of the questions most frequently asked in the letters. In addition to the work turned out by our staff writers and artists, we do purchase material for publication. In the art line, we buy cartoons and drawings suitable for use with articles. These submitted drawings

should be black and white "spot" type, preferably done in pen and ink. Subjects should be general—Marines in combat, on liberty, on shipboard, or doing any of the many tasks Marines perform on posts throughout the Corps. Full-color roughs of



cover ideas are also welcome from free-lance artists.

Cartoons must fall into the category of typical Marine humor. All cartoons are printed in black and white, but the use of one color to emphasize an object intended to bring the laugh is permissible.

Fiction is purchased at moderate rates. Here again, the slant must be directly to the enlisted Marine. Humor, boy meets girl, barracks life, aviation or serious combat themes will receive careful consideration. Wordage should not exceed 3500. Strong short-shorts of less than 1000 words are always welcome.

Occasionally we buy articles, accompanied by photos, but if you've got an idea for an article, it would be wise to query the editor before going ahead; in some cases, our staff writers may be working on the same story you propose to do for us. When querying, send a brief outline detailing what you intend to cover in the article.

For the layman who does not consider himself a writer, our "If I Were Commandant . . ." department offers an opportunity to earn a check for a short letter expressing an idea or suggestion for a beneficial change in any phase of the Corps. For the old-timer with a seabag full of photographic mementos, our "Corps Album" feature promises a token payment for every photo accepted for publication.

And, if you've got a sense of humor, try writing a Crazy Caption for the cartoon on page 57.

Karl A. Simon

MANAGING EDITOR



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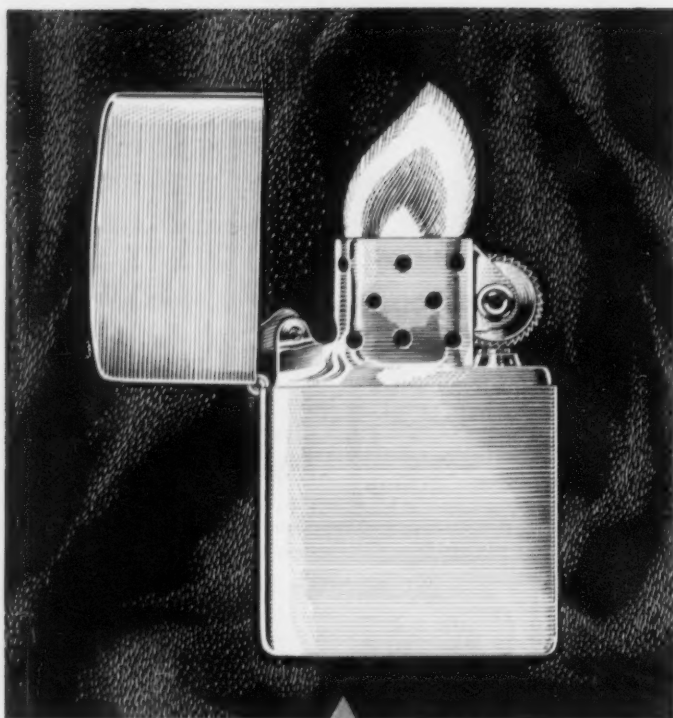
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SOUND OFF

[continued from page 4]

MEDAL OF HONOR

Dear Sir:

I know that General Vandegrift received the Medal of Honor for service at Guadalcanal. But friends of mine insist that you can only receive the medal for a specific deed of valor while fighting in the front lines.

Could you please send me a copy of the citation for General Vandegrift's Medal of Honor?

Also, does General MacArthur hold the Medal of Honor?

Mr. Norman E. Murray
89 Jenny Lind St.,

New Bedford, Mass.

● General Alexander A. Vandegrift's citation for the Medal of Honor: "For outstanding and heroic accomplishment above and beyond the call of duty as Commanding Officer of the First Marine Division in operations against enemy Japanese forces in the Solomon Islands during the period, 7 August to 9 December, 1942. With the adverse factors of weather, terrain and disease making his task a difficult and hazardous undertaking, and with his command eventually including sea, land and air forces of Army, Navy and Marine Corps, Major General Vandegrift achieved marked success in commanding the initial landings of the United States forces in the Solomon Islands and in their subsequent occupation. His tenacity, courage and resourcefulness prevailed against a strong, determined and experienced enemy, and the gallant fighting spirit of the men under his inspiring leadership enabled them to withstand aerial, land and sea bombardment, to surmount all obstacles and leave a disorganized and ravaged enemy. This dangerous but vital mission, accomplished at the constant risk of his life, resulted in securing a valuable base for further operations of our forces against the enemy, and its successful completion reflects great credit upon Major General Vandegrift, his command and the United States Naval Service."

General Douglas MacArthur also holds the Medal of Honor. His citation: "For conspicuous leadership in preparing the Philippine Islands to resist conquest, for gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action against the invading Japanese Forces, and for the heroic conduct of defensive and offensive operations on the Bataan Peninsula. He

mobilized, trained, and led an army which has received world acclaim for its gallant defense against a tremendous superiority of enemy forces in men and arms. His utter disregard of personal danger under heavy fire and aerial bombardment, his calm judgment in each crisis, inspired his troops, galvanized the spirit of resistance of the Filipino people, and confirmed the faith of the American people in their armed forces."—Ed.



NO LEG TO STAND ON

Dear Sir:

If a Marine is hospitalized and his enlistment is up, can he ship over while he is in the hospital undergoing treatment?

I'm in the hospital with a broken leg and my enlistment is just about up. I want to ship over at the end of my time. Can I?

Sgt. R. A. Calvin
U. S. Naval Hospital
Oakland, Calif.

● Yes, you may ship over while undergoing treatment in a hospital. If your doctor believes you'll recover O. K., and you otherwise meet the requirements established by section IV, Manual of the Medical Department, U. S. Navy, you may be reenlisted. Or, you may be held for the convenience of the government until you are completely well and then be permitted to reenlist. Individual circumstances will determine the choice of these two alternatives.—Ed.

NO OBLIGATION

Dear Sir:

I have heard many conflicting opinions on this matter of obligated service and would like you to give me the "straight scoop."

I joined the Washington National Guard on October 4, 1949, and was given an Honorable Discharge for reason of minority on June 6, 1951. On April 14, 1953, I enlisted in the Marine Corps for three years.

When I receive my discharge this April, will I be considered an eight-year obligor? If I am not, will there be an entry or document to establish this fact?

Corp. K. J. Aagaard
F Co., 2nd Bn.,
First Marines,

First Marine Division, FMF,
Camp Pendleton, Calif.

● Records Branch, HQMC, stated: "Corporal Aagaard is not an eight-year obligor. His service in the National Guard from October 4, 1949, to June 6, 1951, exempts him in accordance with MCGO 178. Upon the expiration of his enlistment he will be issued a DD214 Report of Separation which will establish the fact he is not an obligor by the omission in Item 38 of obligated service as provided in paragraph 3023 PRAM."—Ed.

TURN PAGE

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SOUND OFF (cont.)

OH, MY ACHING BACK!

Dear Sir:

I would like to know how many "old" men are suffering aching muscles.

For the past few years, especially during the Winter months, I have been plagued with various aches and pains. Doctors have given me aspirin and various assorted pills and attributed my condition to "old age." I am 37.

Lately, my condition has worsened because of the colder weather. One doctor tells me that my muscular condition may be the direct result of living conditions during WW II. I had three years in the islands with A-1-5.

This brings to mind the sergeant who advised sitting on a folded poncho on the jungle ground. His thought was that we should take care of ourselves physically because later on we might accumulate muscular aches and pains as a result of eating, sleeping, fighting and living on the ground. Of course, at that time, who worried about what would happen in later years?

I wonder if any of *Leatherneck's* readers are experiencing something along these lines. I believe that this is the first time anyone has ever brought up this question.

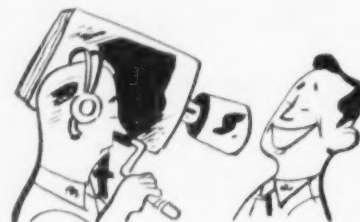
Mr. William U. Kapp
109 Park Ave.

Glen Rock, Pa.

● If you believe your condition is the result of service in WW II, it would be advisable for you to contact the Veterans Administration. In determining whether your disability is service-connected, the VA would consider each case individually. Undoubtedly, some cri-

teria would have been established from the physical reactions of men who served in the trenches in WW I, and, as you indicate, may be coming to light now as the result of exposure conditions experienced in WW II.

You might be interested in attending the annual reunion of the *First Marine Division* to be held this year in New York City at the Hotel Astor on August 3, 4 and 5. There you should meet many of your buddies who served with you in the *Fifth Marines* and you can compare notes on your respective physical conditions. For further information about the reunion write: *First Marine Division Association*, P. O. Box 84, Alexandria, Va.—Ed.



COMMUNICATIONS ASPIRANT

Dear Sir:

I am a Marine Reservist and would like to get a Marine Corps emblem to hang on the wall.

Also, I'd like to know if the Corps has a Signal Corps. And does the Corps have a Television Cameraman course?

Pvt. Dan E. McShane, Jr.
1807 Hedgewood Pl.,

Charlotte, N. C.

● The Marine Corps Emblems you refer to were specially made for the Marine Corps and Marine Corps Reserve but at the present time none are available for general distribution or sale.

The Marine Corps has no Signal Corps as such. However, Marines are trained as communication specialists.

Marine Corps Training Bulletin 2-55 lists a 14-week course in Motion Picture Photography at the Army Signal School, Fort Monmouth, N. J. To be eligible for this school, a Marine must have a GCT of at least 90 and have obligated service of 18 months or more.—Ed.

FIGURING ON RETIREMENT

Dear Sir:

I would like to fix my date of retirement or transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve.

I enlisted in the Marine Corps Reserve October 27, 1943, without any broken time through February 4, 1955. Then I integrated on February 5, 1955.

My active duty has been from Octo-

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ber 27, 1943, to April 25, 1946; November 10, 1950, to December 15, 1951; and July 7, 1953, to the present.

Am I right in figuring on being eligible for transfer to the FMCR on October 26, 1963?

SSgt. Clarence B. Fountain, Jr.
Marine Detachment
USS (CVA-11)

c/o FPO, New York, N. Y.

● *Separation and Retirement Branch, HQMC, checked your records and advised us of the following: "In order to be eligible for transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, Staff Sergeant Fountain must complete 19 years and six months ACTIVE service. Based upon the computation of his service, he will not be eligible for transfer to the FMCR until May 26, 1969. After transfer to the FMCR, his inactive service will apply toward retirement and upon the completion of 30 years total service, he will retire.*

"To be eligible for voluntary retirement, a member of the regular component must complete 30 years active service."—Ed.

OFF WE GO

Dear Sir:

If an airman has one year in the Air Force, can he get transferred into the Marine Corps?

A/3c Jimmy L. Thomas
3545th Installation Group
Goodfellow AFB

San Angelo, Texas

● *We know of no regulation which would permit an enlisted man in the regular branches of the Armed Forces to transfer from one service to another prior to the expiration of his enlistment. However, once your Air Force enlistment has been completed, you may apply for enlistment in the Marine Corps, and if qualified, you will be accepted.—Ed.*

HIGH SHOOTER

Dear Sir:

As I read the February *Leatherneck*, much to my amazement and pleasant surprise, I saw my name among the winners of the rifle competition. When I fired the "A" course, I never dreamed that my 239 would take 2nd place silver for the year.

Being an aviator, my shooting time is extremely limited. But maybe that very fact may induce some of my buddy ground-pounders to sharpen up that sight picture and bear down. It certainly gives one a distinct feeling of accomplishment to rack up a decent score.

Could you tell me how and when the



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AH 63

awards are presented to the winners of the rifle competition?

1st Lieut. Albert M. Leahy
HMR 261, MAG(HR)-26
MCAF, New River,

Jacksonville, N. C.

● *Congratulations, Lieutenant. Your fine showing should also encourage some of your flying mates to "bear down" and cop a few awards. You were the only aviator to get into the money. By now your prizes of a Winchester 30-06 Rifle, Carved Sling, \$75.00, Silver Medal and Certificate should have been presented to you by your commanding officer.—Ed.*

EAGER FOR ENLISTMENT

Dear Sir:

I have been interested in the Corps since I was seven years old. I'm 17

now. Recently I went down to join the Corps, but was rejected because I have asthma. I was so disappointed.

I was wondering if there is any way of joining since I do not have any asthma attacks. The condition doesn't bother me at all.


John H. Stephens
1915 Palmer


Pueblo, Colorado.

● *Recruiting Branch, HQMC, says that if you have not had asthma attacks since you were 12 years old, it is possible you might be physically acceptable for enlistment.*

You didn't state whether or not a medical officer examined you. If you think you might qualify in view of the foregoing, then ask the Marine recruiter if he will have you examined by an appropriate medical officer.—Ed.


(CONTINUED ON PAGE 69)


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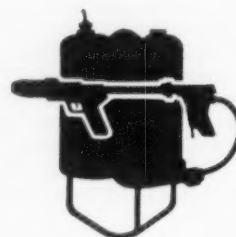
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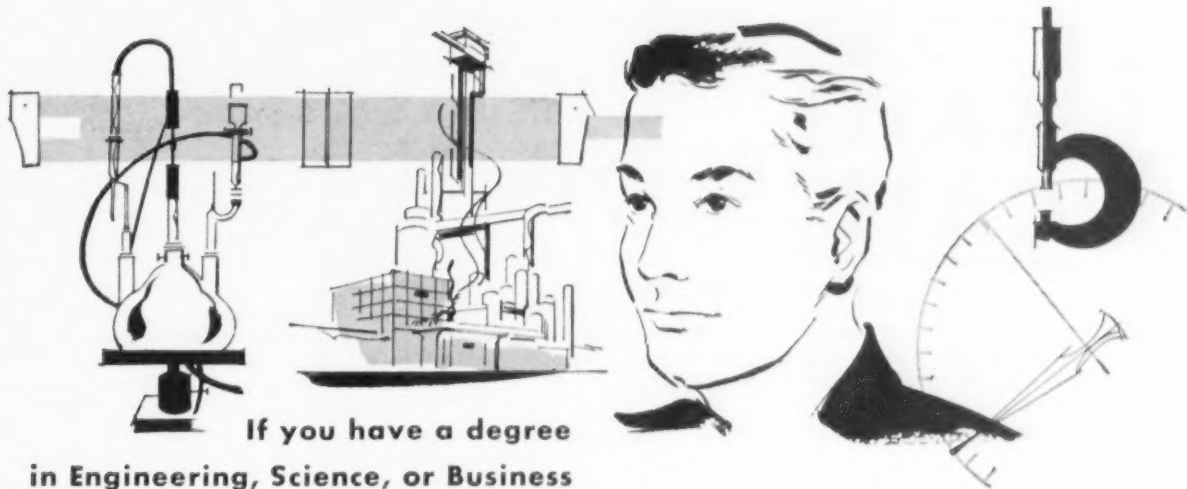
Corps

Quis

1. The Inspector-General of the Marine Corps is Brigadier General:
 - a. Ronald D. Salmon
 - b. Frank H. Wirsig
 - c. Carson A. Roberts
2. A former drill instructor at Parris Island, S. C., who rose from private to become Secretary of the Navy, was:
 - a. Frank Knox
 - b. Edwin Denby
 - c. James Forrestal
3. In the new military phonetic alphabet, the letter "G" represents the word _____.
 - a. George
 - b. Gun
 - c. Golf
4. The color red on a military map designates:
 - a. Enemy military installations
 - b. Radiation
 - c. Water
5. A Commandant whose life spanned all the Presidents from George Washington to James Buchanan and who served under 10 Presidents was:
 - a. John Harris
 - b. Archibald Henderson
 - c. Jacob Zeilin
6. The President who appointed three of the Corps' 21 Commandants was:
 - a. Franklin D. Roosevelt
 - b. Harry Truman
 - c. Woodrow Wilson
7. The first President to appoint a Commandant was:
 - a. George Washington
 - b. John Adams
 - c. Thomas Jefferson
8. A former Army private who became Commandant is General:
 - a. Randolph McCall Pate
 - b. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr.
 - c. Clifton B. Cates
9. For the BAR's normal rate of automatic fire, the change lever is set at:
 - a. 5
 - b. A
 - c. F
10. The total firing time of a portable flame thrower is _____ seconds.
 - a. 8 to 9
 - b. 10 to 15
 - c. 15 to 20



See answers on page 69. Score 10 points for each correct answer; 10 to 30 Fair; 40 to 60 Good; 70 to 80 Excellent; 90 to 100 Outstanding.



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Leatherneck receives many letters requesting information concerning members of the Marine Corps, and other branches of the service. Condensations of these letters are published in this column as a service to our readers.

To avoid errors, all names and addresses must be printed or typed.

SSgt. Marvin L. Cox, Marine Corps Recruiting Sub-Station, Roseburg, Oregon, to hear from TSgt. Clifford SCHURING, who served in 1st Plt., A Co., 1st AmTrac Bn., during 1950-'51.

Former Marine Clarence Ray Lee, 10133 Homestead Road, Houston 16, Texas, to hear from TSgt. G. M. FERREE, or any Marine friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Phil Scribner, Box 52, Wilton, Conn., to hear from Corp. George CHAPPELLE, who was last known to be leaving Korea for Quantico, Va.

SSgt. William D. Baird, Marine Corps Recruiting Sub-Station, Room 315 Federal Bldg., Corpus Christi, Texas, to hear from MSgt. Edward B. PENDERGAST.

SSgt. James E. Kerley, USMCRSS, Room 204 Post Office Bldg., Benton Harbor, Mich., to hear from SSgt. Milton A. ARNOLD, whose last known address was 3rd Bn., Eleventh Marines, First Marine Division.

Pfc Allen L. Barker, 610 Main St., Wheeling, W. Va., to hear from MSgt. Chester Thomas BARKER, who served with the Fifth Marine Division on Iwo Jima in 1945.

Former Marine John Arthur Schoffhouser, 43 Butler St., Franklin, N. J., to hear from buddies who served in A Co., Hq.Bn., MCS, Quantico, Va., during 1952-'54.

Former Marine Jack Darakjy, 15 Hill St., No. Caldwell, N. J., to hear from SSgt. Willis S. BOWMAN, who served in the Fifth Marines in Korea from November 1951, to October 1952.

Former Marine Francis Basil Barker, 7 Onondaga St., Skaneateles, N. Y., to hear from former members of H&S Co., First Regiment, First Marine Division, who served from 1943-'46.

Miss Victoria R. Molina, Rio Piedras, P.R., to hear from Corp. Eduardo V. MESA, who served with A Co., 1st Bn., Second Marine Division.

Mr. William M. Cahill, 222 Whiting Lane, West Hartford, Conn., to hear from Marty "Sid" WILKINS, formerly of G-3-11, First Marine Division.

Mrs. Jean Smith, Box 572, Camp Lejeune, N. C., to hear from former Woman Marine Corp. Helen HINTZ, whose last known address was Henderson Hall, Wash., D. C.

Mr. R. T. Pogue, 1615 28th Ave., Meridian, Miss., to hear from Capt. G. E. McALEE, former disbursing officer for the Tenth Marines, Second Marine Division, Camp Lejeune, N. C.

Sgt. Gordon D. Brown, HMR-263, MCAF, New River, Jacksonville, N. C., to hear from Marvin G. KNUTH, whose last known duty station was MCAS, Miami, Fla.

TSgt. Richard H. Brawley, Rifle Range Det., MCS, Quantico, Va., to hear from TSgts. A. A. WITTE and Burt B. PERRY, who served in Base Motor Transport, MCS, Quantico, Va.

Former Marine Thomas DeMarco, 2550 Center St., West Roxbury 32, Mass., to hear from former Woman Marine Pfc Penny HOLDEN, who was stationed at Camp Lejeune, N. C.

Mrs. P. W. Byrd, 1287 Chemeketa St., Salem, Oregon, to hear from Edwin Albert HELLENBERG, who served on Guam and the Philippines.

Miss Betty J. Huey, Route #1, Winslow, Ark., to hear from SSgt. Robert R. TURNER, whose last known address was Camp Pendleton, Calif.

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Former Marine Louis Larsen, 3907 N. 53rd St., Omaha, Neb., to hear from former Marine **Leonard LIDDLE**, Nashville, Tenn., who served with him in D Co., 2nd Bn., Fifth Marines in 1950-'51.

SSgt. Robert W. De Grave, USMC-RS, 517 E. Wisconsin Ave., Federal Bldg., Room 460, Milwaukee, Wis., to hear from Sgt. **Gordon L. BRITIAN**, whose last known address was Marine Barracks, Navy # 128, % FPO, San Francisco, Calif., or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

Former Marine O. R. Anttila, Allen Road, Ashby, Mass., to hear from SSgt. **Dewey CLINES Jr.**, who went through boot camp with him.

Mr. Jimmie Flanders, 7943 Clea St., Downey, Calif., to hear from Pfc **Carl O. SCHOLZ**, whose last known address was Camp Pendleton, Calif.

SSgt. Clifton P. Shotwell, MCRSS, Post Office Bldg., Room 303, Cumberland, Md., to hear from MSgt. **Larry W. BRIDGES**, whose last known address was Inspector-Instructor Staff, Phoenix, Arizona.

Mr. Dale F. Edwards, 1654 Moran St., Lincoln Park, Mich., to hear from Steve **BOCCHINO**, who was at Parris Island, S. C., in April, 1941.

Pfc Kevin G. Wood, Marine Barracks 17, EMS, USNS, Treasure Island, San Francisco, Calif., to hear from Sgt. **Ralph LUTZ**, former drill instructor of Platoon 213.

Lawrence L. Marcell, 2049 Sequoia Ave., Arcata, Calif., to hear from **Louis R. GURTNER**, whose last known address was USS **Princeton**.

Former Marine Wayne L. Cummings, 5024 State Ave., Billings, Montana, to hear from **Billy Joe CHESER**, whose last known address was Stockton, Calif., and former buddies of A Co., 1stBn, Second Marines (May to July 1944).

Corp. Richard D. Wrath, 3677 18th St., San Francisco, Calif., to hear from Pvt. **Thomas MOLINARO**, whose last known address was MCRD, San Diego, Calif.

Former Marine E. J. Reale, 41 A Dudley St., Arlington, Mass., to hear from TSgts. **A. B. SOLOMON**, John **KINAZ** and SSgt. **Guy L. DITTY**, whose last known address was MCSB, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

END

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NAME

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PHONE



by TSgt. Robert Suhosky
Leatherneck Staff Writer

Photos by
MSgt. H. B. Wells
Leatherneck Staff Photographer

UNITED STATES MARINES have always claimed a readiness to engage their country's enemies in any climate, at any place, including "the snow of far-off Northern lands." Early in January, nearly 2500 of them sailed for Alaska's bow-shaped Aleutian archipelago to stage a cold weather maneuver designed to try their current capacity for battle in the bleak and biting winter below the Arctic Circle.

The job of finding out how men and

equipment can fare in severe climate was consigned to the Camp Pendleton-based 1st Battalion (Reinforced), First Marines, First Marine Division, the ground-pounding element of a Task Group which cruised out of San Diego harbor. Ahead of them were rough seas that iced the bows of the fleet and drove the less sea-faring from their bunks.

Bound for a refueling rendezvous near the far end of the Aleutian chain, the Task Group was tossed about by

**In January, 2500 Marines
tested their capacity for battle in "the
snow of far-off Northern lands"**



This trio of Alaska-bound Marines found it necessary to hang onto the rail when their ship hit rough weather on the way to the landing site



make an amphibious assault, destroy the launchers and tactically withdraw from the island.

By Ten-hundred-hours on Monday, January 23, anchors were clanking from their winches into the cold waters of Makushin Bay and landing craft began putting the Aggressors and the Umpire Control Group ashore. The day was clear and sunny as the Fifth Marines shoved off in a column toward the towering tent-shaped mountain dominating the right flank of the beach. They hadn't cleared the crest of a blocking foothill when a curtain of snow blew down from the big peak and obliterated them from the hub-bub on the black beach. It was Unalaska's warning.

Pre-invasion unloading of supplies and equipment to sustain the Aggressors and umpires was continued the following day in mild weather. Arctic tents were guyed down near an abandoned village at the extreme left end of the beach where Colonel Ernest W. Fry, the Maneuver Director for the cold weather landing exercise (COWLEX), had established his command post. Mine fields were staked out and the location of the imaginary incomplete, guided missile ramps was acknowledged by a placard driven into a steep-backed hill designated "Objective J."

On the evening of D-Day-minus-one, the 2d Platoon of the Divvy's Recon-

TURN PAGE

the Bering Sea in a storm that had one Landing Ship, Dock, rolling at estimated 30-degree lists. When the ships sought the calm waters of Makushin Bay at Unalaska island to ride out the tempest, those Marines who ventured on deck saw a silent cove ringed with snow-covered slopes rising from the water's edge. The men who took in the quiet, almost majestic panorama of mountains vastly different than the hills of Korea, would have a respectful opinion for the fury of Unalaska before the maneuver was ended.

An Aggressor nation was assumed to have planted troops on the island who were preparing a guided missile launching site for the purpose of peppering the western United States. Intelligence had the trespassers pegged as a reinforced company, which wasn't far from the truth. Physically, Item Company, 3d Battalion, Fifth Marines—fresh from Pickel Meadows' deep freeze schooling—and a platoon of Dog Company, 1st Engineer Battalion, were along to play the villain.

The Landing Force had three days to

ALASKA MANEUVER (cont.)



Salt spray quickly froze into a slippery glaze on all weather decks. A parka-covered Marine cautiously negotiated an ice-covered ladder

naissance Company landed on the island for a look at the Aggressor defenses. Recon men are a hardy lot; their missions demand it. At Unalaska, 20-foot snowdrifts failed to stop them. When a sheer wall of ice threatened to impede their progress they crossed it by niching holds in the ice with knives as they progressed slowly, hand over hand, seemingly unmindful of the 2000-foot drop beneath them.

A still wind whipped up whitecaps on Makushin Bay as the 1st Battalion's "B" and "C" Companies hit the beach on D-Day and moved inland to capture the high ground on the flanks. Charlie Company, on the left flank, passed a desolate Russian church which momentarily added a bizarre note to the operation. The chapel had served the Aleut villagers who had once inhabited Makushin Bay. Years of disuse have reduced the church to ruins.

While Baker Company was outmaneuvering the enemy on the white slopes of the right flank, Able Company—less its 3d Platoon, the Landing Force reserve—was 'copter-lifted by whirly-birds of Marine Helicopter Squadron 361 to the summit of "Objective J" in the vertical envelopment phase of the Marine one-two attack. Supported by tanks, amtracs, artillery and engineers, the invaders had secured eight of their 10 objectives before noon.

Progress of the maneuver was closely



Aggressor troops went over the side and headed for shore to set up their defenses for the invasion



The Helicopter Assault Force transferred to the ship carrying their 'copters on D-Day minus one



Frogmen sounded the beaches on the day the Task Group arrived in Makushin Bay. Wet snow and an

80-mile-an-hour gale cut the maneuver short but the Marines had already accomplished their mission



Aggressors counterattacked in force on top of "Objective J"

watched by Brigadier General Alan Shapley, Assistant Division Commander of the First Marine Division; Colonel Robert C. McGlashan, commanding officer of the First Regiment; Lieutenant Colonel Arthur J. Bachhuber, of the Second Marine Division at Camp Lejeune, N. C., and three Army officers from Fort Richardson, near Anchorage, Alaska.

Stinging snow flurries darkened the afternoon of D-Day as regrouped Aggressor units fired counterattacks against the Marines, pushing Able Company from the simulated missile base atop "Jig Hill" and regaining a bit of ground lost to Charlie Company. The wind and snow increased with nightfall, and the thermometer took a downward course.

TURN PAGE

A unit of the 3rd Amtracs set up a machine gun security post



ALASKA MANEUVER (cont.)

In a night attack, Able Company Marines retook "Objective J," catching the defenders engaged in preparing a reverse slope defense. But even while an Aggressor patrol attempted to harass the field headquarters of Lieutenant Colonel Donald S. Callahan, commanding officer of the 1st Battalion, both sides were aware that a new enemy had entered the fight.

Atop "Objective J," wet snow pelted Able Company as it dug in for the night. The wind had intensified to an 80-miles-an-hour gale. When the freezing snow-and-rain penetrated sleeping bags and cold weather clothing, the danger of frostbite became apparent. The word was passed late at night to fall back and find shelter. It was a logical move—there was no desire to risk undue casualties in a training war. Baker Company, spread out on the exposed slopes of Pup Tent Hill, wel-



Aggressor forces climbed up from the sea to launch a counterattack. They were the last to leave the beach after the exercise was secured



An amphibious tractor was used to pull a bogged-down jeep out of the sticky mire



Support elements began to camouflage as a friendly helicopter hovered overhead



Marines, declared "casualties" by the umpires, could not return to their units. They sat out the "war" in areas especially designated for "POWs"



Storm-weary troops filed aboard an LST for the return trip. The sunny shores of Southern California were a welcome sight



Lieut. Col. C. Lawton, Col. R. McGlashan and Gen. A. Shapley discussed strategy

comed the news; they were the hardest hit by the storm.

Backloading began late on the morning of D-plus-one when the maneuver was declared non-tactical. At the news, the sun smiled on Unalaska again, and turned the beach exits into muddy thoroughfares. Tactically, the Marines had held the launching site long enough to destroy it and accomplish their mis-

sion, while the Task Group had uncovered what it wanted to know about the clothing and equipment used in the maneuver. One particular bright note was the amazing performance of six Otters employed by Colonel Fry's umpire outfit. The Otter, a tracked vehicle sired by the Weasel of War II, took terrain which bogged down other vehicles.

Weather-wise, the inclement conditions were described as even better than had been anticipated.

The withdrawal continued through Friday, with Aggressors and shore party units among the last to leave the beach.

By late Friday afternoon, the ships were making knots for warm waters in and around Southern California. **END**



The 18th Special Infantry Company, USMCR, at 1100 Central Street in Evanston, Illinois, shares

a modern \$500,000 Training Center with the Navy, Seabee, Air Force and Coast Guard reservists

Chicago reservists

Five Marine Corps Reserve Training

Centers are located in the Nation's second largest city

by MSgt. Paul Sarokin
Leatherneck Staff Writer

Photos by
Sgt. Woodrow W. Neel
Leatherneck Staff Photographer

TWELVE YEARS FROM now, if Chicago's phenomenal rate of growth continues, it may be the world's largest city. Its metropolitan area already has 5,750,000 inhabitants. Within a radius of 150 miles of the city live 10 million persons.

Aware of Chicago's present and future significance, the Marine Corps has established five Reserve Centers within this densely settled area. These are all under the Ninth Marine Corps Reserve and Recruitment District, commanded by Colonel Paul E. Wallace, who controls, under CMC direction, more than 200 Marine units over a 13-state area. In addition to the Reserve responsibilities, the Ninth MCRRD is also expected to enlist about 30 per cent of

the Marine Corps' total recruit quotas.

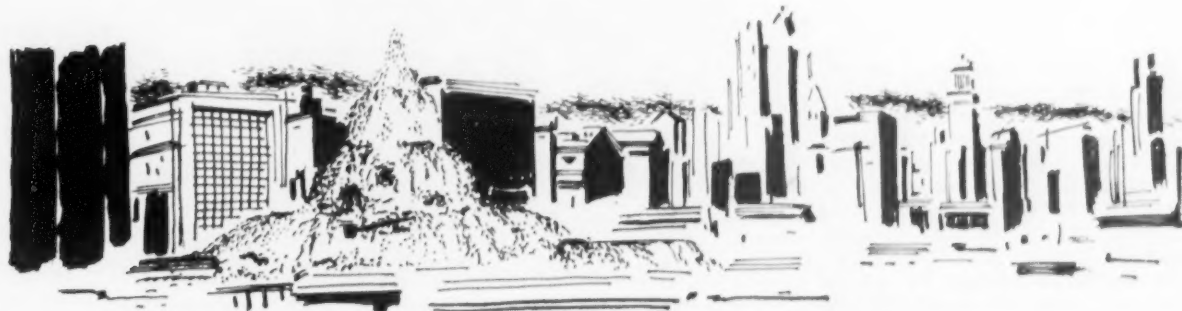
Marine Corps Reserve units in the Chicago area alone, call for a force of 1611 enlisted men, plus 69 officers. In time of need, the competence of these 1611 Marine Reservists and their leaders in their jobs, could be a crucial factor in the future of the Corps.

Far and away the largest, and senior, Marine Reserve unit in the Chicago area is the 9th Infantry Battalion, USMCR. Since last November, it has occupied its new home, a former optometry school, at 1849 N. Larrabee Street, near Lincoln Park. In classrooms where future optometrists once learned their trade, Marines are now field stripping weapons and learning military subjects.

The T/O calls for 665 enlisted. In addition, 27 officers have also been enrolled. This large T/O provides for two rifle companies and a Headquarters and Weapons company. The only Women Marine Reservists in Chicago are assigned to the battalion. Its Classification Platoon has an enlisted strength of 26 women, led by three officers. And there is one Navy nurse.

Since August, 1954, when Lieutenant Colonel Harold R. Thorpe reported from the First Marine Division in Korea, he has been the 9th's Inspector-Instructor. His assistant is Captain Linwood W. Rogers. Together with the CO, Bronze Star-winner Lieutenant Colonel Hooper A. Williams, and his Executive Officer, Lieutenant Colonel

TURN PAGE



Lieut. Col. C. Christenson, I-I, 1stWpnsBn. Forest Park, Ill., talks to a group of interested applicants



Reservists of the Third Signal Field Maintenance Co., 500 W. 36th St., train in the use of mortars



Pfc J. Conaghan, with 100% attendance, posts award with Capt. F. Anderson, I-I, and CO, Major C. Rice



The largest unit in the Chicago area is the 9th Inf. Bn. It has a T/O of 665 enlisted plus 26 WMs

CHICAGO RESERVISTS (cont.)

Allen G. Rydell, they share responsibility for the unit's leadership. The infantry battalion's administrative efficiency expert is Master Sergeant Robert C. Spillman, who unslung his sea bag in Chicago last May after a tour in Korea with the First Divvie. Altogether there are 10 enlisted men on Col. Thorpe's I-I staff.

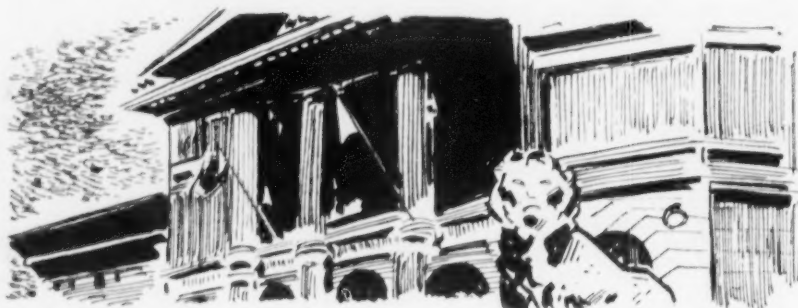
In addition to fulfilling its training program, as prescribed by Marine Corps Headquarters, the 9th Battalion also offers its Reservists classes in judo, conducted by Black Belt holder, Pfc John D. Wilson, Jr. The extra-curricular activities have been broadened to include a band, bowling and basketball teams, a drill team and two pistol teams.

The 9th Infantry Battalion's genealogy goes back 30 years when the 306th Company, USMCR, was formed in the backlash of World War I. It was the first Marine Corps Reserve unit in Chicago and its membership then numbered 50 men, most of whom were college students or former Marines.

In October, 1939, the structure of the unit was changed and it became the 1st Battalion, 24th Reserve Marines, under command of Major Donald T. Winder.

Five years later, the 1st was reorganized into the 9th Battalion, under Major Harold M. Keller. When the 9th was assigned to active duty on November 8, 1940, at San Diego, Calif., as the shadow of World War II appeared, its strength had reached a total of 323 enlisted men and 17 officers.

During the pre-World War II era,



Chicago Marine Reservists had no permanent location and frequently received no pay. They had to furnish their own uniforms and sometimes even brought their own weapons. Nevertheless, the unit continued to grow.

When World War II exploded, members of the 9th were among the first Marines to swing into action. They fought at Guadalcanal and Tarawa.

The battalion's first meeting place was 321 Plymouth Court in Chicago's Loop. Later it moved to an old Coast Guard barracks at 94 Streeter Drive.

In 1948, Lieutenant Colonel John M. Bathum took command. In the unit's early days, he had commanded it—while still a private.

In '49, the 9th moved from Streeter Drive to Frame 108 South on Navy Pier. That year also marked the entry of Women Marine Reservists into the unit. First Lieutenant Isabel F. Vassler became Platoon Commander, and First Lieutenant Dorothy A. Holmberg became its Inspector-Instructor.

On August 8, 1950, the battalion was activated and left Chicago with 727 enlisted Reservists and 33 officers, under Lieut. Col. Bathum. Shortly after it reached Camp Pendleton, Calif., the

battalion was deactivated and its men absorbed by the First Marine Division—bound for Korea.

Later, in 1955, the battalion, after nearly three decades in temporary homes, got its first permanent training center, its current site, 1849 North Larabee Street.

The Chicago area is also home for one of the nation's two Marine Corps Reserve Weapons Battalions: The 1st Weapons Battalion, USMCR, at Roosevelt Road and Hannah Ave., Forest Park, Illinois, some 12 miles west of the Loop.

Since August, 1955, the battalion has occupied its new, more than half-million-dollar quarters, some of the most modern in the country, opposite a local landmark—the Naval Ordnance Plant which manufactures torpedoes. These Reservists formerly met in Cicero, Illinois.

T/O strength currently is 377, which includes 20 Marine officers, four Naval officers, 10 corpsmen and 343 Marine enlisted. The battalion is comprised of three companies; a headquarters, 75-mm. Recoilless Gun Company, and a 4.2 Mortar Company. No Women Marines are authorized.

In addition, the 9th Staff Group, including 15 officers of the rank of major and above, also meets here. The group's mission is to train officers for such billets as required at staff level in combat divisions in case of mobilization.

The arsenal of the Weapons Battalion is stocked with 4.2 mortars and

75-mm. recoilless weapons. Normal arms, the M-1 and .45, are also carried by these volunteer Reservists.

CO is Lieutenant Colonel Verne C. Kennedy. Lieutenant Colonel Chester L. Christenson heads an I-I staff of 10 enlisted, two officers and one corpsman.

For its annual Summer training, the

1st Weapons Battalion, USMCR, journeyed to Camp Pendleton, Calif., in 1954. Last year they were at Coronado, Calif. Present plans indicate a return via air, to Camp Pendleton, for this year's Summer training.

The unit is proud of its Navy Cross winner, Captain Dennis E. Youngblood, CO of the 4.2 Mortar Co. The captain earned the high award while serving as a Pfc with an artillery unit on Saipan. When Japanese troops broke through in a wild banzai charge, he volunteered to go into an exposed area and help evacuate the wounded. Capt. Youngblood's present civilian job is operations manager for a local chemical firm.

Opposite Comiskey Park, and about 15 minutes from downtown Chicago, is the 2nd Anglico Company, USMCR, at 500 W. 36th Street. The unit was activated in April, 1952, and is housed in a World War II building where more than a dozen years ago tank parts were manufactured.

According to its Inspector-Instructor, Major Walter E. Stuenkel, recently from Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii, and its CO, Major Lester C. Pertle, an instructor at Lane Technical School, there are only two Anglico's, USMCR, in the Corps.

ANGLICO, short for Air and Naval Gunfire Liaison Company, has as its mission the task of "providing a unit, effectively organized and trained in those procedures and techniques required to perform air and naval gunfire liaison and to obtain and control naval gunfire and close air support for a division in an amphibious operation."

Executive Officer of 2nd Anglico is Major John W. Anderson, a local insurance and real estate broker. The Assistant Inspector-Instructor is Major Davis M. Gunn.

Master Sergeant Alex Ewoniuk, a Marine for 27 years, reported aboard in October, 1954, from Hastings, Nebraska, as the I-I's sergeant major. Thirteen administrative assistants help him to keep the unit's records accurate, despite a large T/O calling for 329 enlisted Marines, eight sailors, 18 Marine and 15 Naval officers.

"This assignment to I-I duty," says Major Stuenkel, who has spent most of his career in the FMF, "is my most broadening assignment." His biggest obstacle is to get and keep competent volunteer Reservists.

Major (continued on page 70)



Little Judy Schutt and Jerry Faltz consider it their "big night" when they get to attend a 3rd Field Signal Battalion drill with their dads



◊ Lt. D. Hoag, 2nd Anglico, uses a terrain board in his lecture

by TSgt. Robert A. Suhosky

Leatherneck Staff Writer

THE TENT WAS damp. In one corner, someone had set a canteen cup to catch the intermittent drops of rain water which seeped through the sloping canvas roof. The floor planks, already veneered with mud in various stages of caking, were further abused when Drum sloshed through the blackout entrance. Captain Roper, the Baker Company commander who had reached the 1st Battalion command post ahead of Drum, was engrossed in an acetate-covered map with several of the 1st Battalion staff.

Looks big, the platoon sergeant was thinking, when the 1st Bat skipper, Lieutenant Colonel "Boss" Bowlyn saw Drum and usurped the conversation, foregoing any formalities.

"There will be a patrol going out tonight," he began. "I picked Baker Company, because it's in reserve. Drum, Cap'n Roper selected you to lead it. We want a bridge blown up before morning."

While Bowlyn paused for effect, Drum scratched the back of his neck. As usual, he thought, the Boss didn't waste any words.

"Two days ago, when the hard rain hit, our whole sector became a quagmire, except for back here." The colonel tapped a spot on the map. "It's on the other side of no man's land, a bit of luck for the enemy. And he's evidently going to use it to advantage, bringing up armor to face us when we resume the initiative. G-2 estimates at least one tank division, possibly more, headed that way. If these tanks are able to position themselves on the hardpan while we're muddled down, then..."

Again he halted, this time to let the incomplete sentence imply what his words would have foretold.

"But," he continued in a more spir-

ited voice, "they've got to cross the river to obtain that enviable site. And the only suitable bridge for nearly 60 miles of river is an old stone span which had stood for centuries—right here."

The Boss made sure his pencil indicated the correct spot on the map.

"The river is too deep to ford, and with the rain, the current is too swift to bring armor across on barges, assuming the enemy could build any capable of ferrying tanks."

"Weather reports predict the heavy rain of the last two days will drizzle out sometime tomorrow. If true, we will probably get back into action. That's the reason for this patrol. Its mission is the destruction of the bridge."

While the colonel outlined the information the patrol would need, Drum scribbled notes in a little book, including the general routes to follow to the bridge and back. The enemy had not reinforced his positions along the battalion's front; his deployment generally had not changed, nor had the location of other Marine units in the area. The patrol would exit from the main line of resistance in Able Company's area, and pass through a combat outpost. The terrain to the river was similar to the ground they now held, farm country of gentle hills and shallow valleys with sparse stands of gum trees scattered throughout, except for the last mile to the river's edge. There the rock rose out of the ground, shale at first, then a series of black hills which ended in a low bluff above the water. A reconnaissance patrol from the 3rd platoon would be in the area during the time Drum's detail would be under way. Time allotted to the mission was five hours. Password, "April;" counter-sign: "Showers."

"Briefing (text continued on page 28)



CHABOOM!



For five hours the night patrol sloshed doggedly through enemy terrain, seeking an old stone bridge. Its destruction held the key to the fate of the battalion

is over," Colonel Bowlyn said. "Roper, Drum, take a break. We'll go over this in a minute."

In spite of the coolness of the rain outside the tent, Drum found himself covered with perspiration, mostly because of the tepid air which had accumulated under the canvas. He drew a cigar from his pocket, looked for approval from Captain Roper and lighted the stogy when he got a nod. His mind was going over the matter at hand.

What he had already heard, told him the mission was a squad-sized job, and he decided on buck Sergeant Price's 1st squad—it worked better as a team than the other two in his platoon and there was clearly cause for teamwork. Whether his men would blow the bridge themselves, Drum didn't know, but quickly found out when the colonel called him and Captain Roper into a huddle. Two demolitions men would plant and set the necessary explosives. After checking the size and equipment of the patrol with Boss Bowlyn, the two men from Baker Company spent half an hour consuming maps and aerial photos of the ground the patrol would traverse that night.

"You'll have to compass your way, Drum," Captain Roper said.

When they had returned to the company area, Drum told the assembled 1st squad of the upcoming patrol, holding back the objective until later.

"Everybody carry a full belt, two bandoliers of ammo and a knife," he told them. "Shelby, draw a launcher and a ration of anti-tank grenades. And don't forget the cartridges. Price, pick up a pair of wire cutters. I've got a compass."

"We know," Price said. It was a private joke in the 1st Platoon that Drum wouldn't go to the water trailer unless he used his compass to get there and back.

"No rations," Drum went on, ignoring Price's comment. "Also, empty the personal items outa' your pockets. And no ponchos. Field jackets, okay, but no ponchos."

"Be kinda' wet," Durden, a rifleman, said.

"I'll bring a towel for you," the platoon sergeant said. "Now chow down, and those of you who didn't get enough sack time today can sleep for a couple of hours. We leave from here at 2030."

After heating a can of beef and peas over an emergency cooker, Drum tried to envision what waited ahead, and the decisions he would be forced to make.

It was all right to follow a routine when preparing for a patrol or even an assault, but once you crossed the line of departure, even routine, in a sense, wasn't routine any more. And often, it wasn't a matter of choosing the better of two solutions. As fast as you can think, you resolve what you believe is the right—and only—command, and give it, knowing the outcome depends

on your snap judgment. Sometimes it isn't easy.

When the demolitions pair—a master sergeant named Carter and a corporal he introduced as Chick—arrived, the trio discussed plans for wrecking the bridge.

"This's how she looks," Carter said, exhibiting a sketch furnished by Division Intelligence. Three great stone





arches connected the river banks. "We place charges on each of the three spans, and double the load on the two islands where they meet in the river, then chaboom! Roughly, that's about it."

"How long will it take?" Drum asked.

Carter thought a moment before answering. "With luck, nine-and-a-half minutes."

"Guess we can hold the bridge that long," Drum said. "Need any help toting your gear?"

"Just got the two packboards me and Chick are slinging," Carter said.

"Oughta' be good stuff if it can handle a bridge that solid."

"It does a bang up job," Carter assured him.

Rain was still falling heavily when the patrol assembled. Drum named Price second-in-command, reviewed the situation concerning enemy and friendly troops and told the squad about the recon party that would be in the area. Then he revealed the evening's mission. When the muffled comment ceased, he went on.

"Trout's fire team will cover the far side of the bridge, Holt's, the near side.

The other team will ride shotgun on the boom-boys while they do their business. Don't shoot unless it's a last recourse. Use your knives and make as little noise as possible. When the charges are ready, we'll withdraw to a position 100 yards downstream on this side. As soon as the bridge goes up, we head for home.

"This is a night patrol. Keep out of woods and off hills. If we can help it, we're not going to run into anyone. It'll be pretty difficult to stomp around in the mud without making a racket, but we'll have to depend on the sound of the rain to cover us."

Drum made each member of the party repeat the challenge and password, then led the patrol through Able Company's lines and past the outpost. In less than half an hour, 16 Marines were as soggy as the ground underfoot.

The Kid, who was scouting for the point, lost his balance in the sloppy footing en route to the river. He was dripping mud from helmet to boondocker when he slid across the road that paralleled the water's edge. But there wasn't any bridge.

Drum's forehead ridged when he got the word. Momentarily, he cursed himself for missing the target and motioned the rest of the patrol to stay put while he sent men to the left and right flanks to find the bridge. Crouched immovable in the pelting rain, the remaining Marines ticked off what seemed like hours before Webster, who had gone downstream, tramped back to report that the crossing was about 50 yards to starboard. Another agent chased after the scout who had gone upstream.

At the sight of an enemy soldier walking toward them from the bridge, the point melted off the road. The Kid waited until the man had passed him, then stepped onto the trail and said: "Pssst."

When the garlic-reeking soldier turned, Trout used his knife. He eased the body to the road and searched the pockets for anything the intelligence boys could jigsaw into the big picture. Running low, he ushered his fire team across the bridge.

The blastmen attacked their task matter-of-factly while their escort nervously clenched and unclenched their weapons, silently urging them to hurry the hell up. Finally, the pair backed off the bridge stringing wire in their wake.

Price retrieved the four men from the far side of the span while the others headed downstream. Drum waited until last to leave but was stopped by a gruff voice. Rifle leveled, he marched straight into the startled figure, pulled the trigger and headed for the pack on the double.

At a safe distance, Carter connected the wires to the plunger and told his partner, "Chaboom!"

"Chaboom!" Chick replied, and shot home the handle. The night erupted into a spectacle of color and noise as the bridge was lifted from its foundations and hurled in all directions. According to plan, Drum took the patrol home by a different route.

Inside the Division perimeter, the question of decision gnawed at the platoon sergeant once more. Was shooting the soldier who had blocked his way, or dispatching scouts to find the bridge after he had missed, part of making lightning decisions? Were they big or little verdicts? Drum wasn't sure, but agreed with himself that eliminating the little problems somehow helped take care of the big ones.

He went to make his report.

Joey Santa, from the 2nd squad, offered The Kid a canteen cupful of hot joe when the patrol reached its bivouac. "How was it?" he wanted to know.

The Kid took a long swallow and eyed Santa. "Wet," he said.

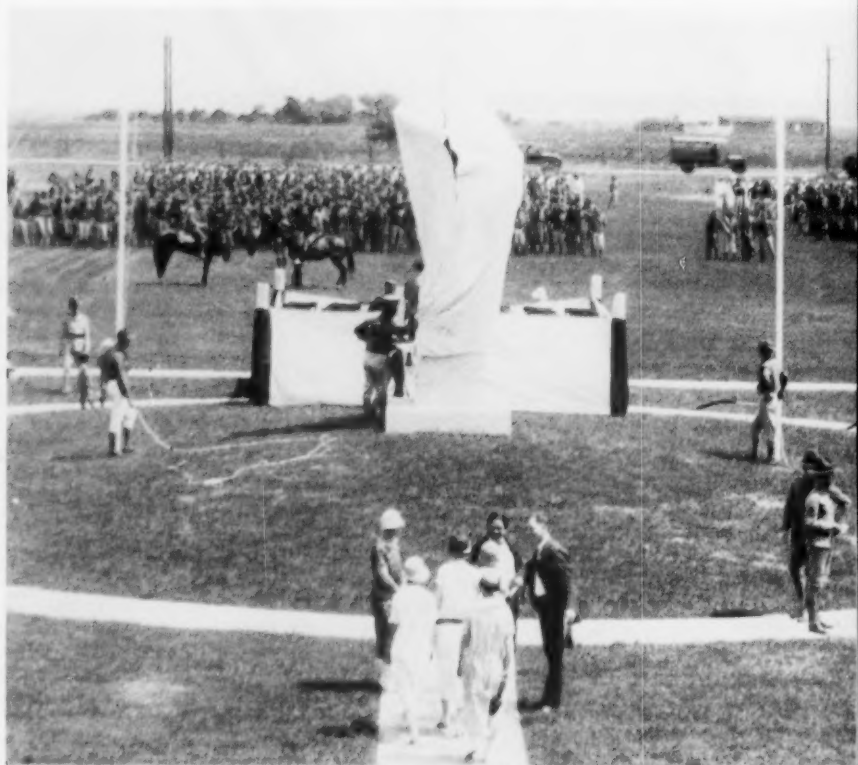
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Submitted by William L. Calvert

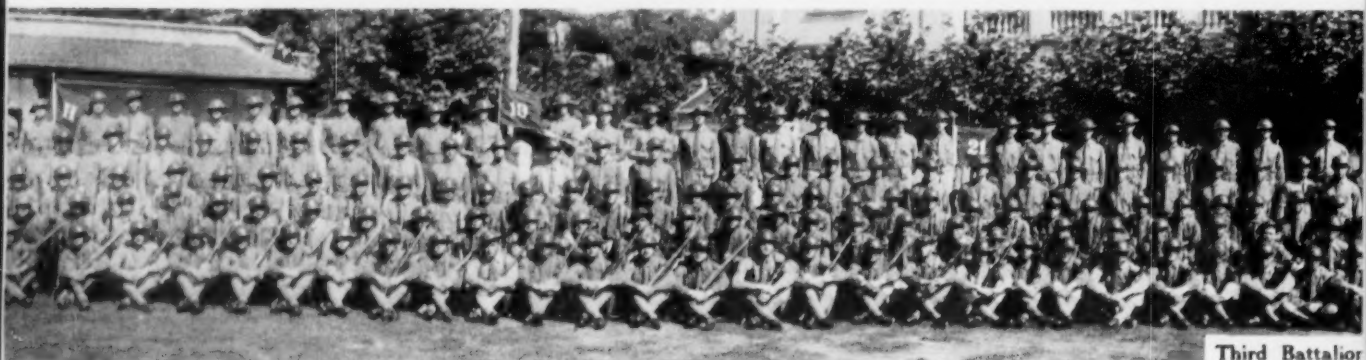
CORPS ALBUM

HERE ARE four more of the Old Corps photos which we will print as a regular feature. *Leatherneck* will pay \$15.00 for old photos of this type accepted for publication. Please include date, outfit or any other available identification. Mail your Old Corps photos to CORPS ALBUM EDITOR, *Leatherneck Magazine*, Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. All photos will be returned.



Submitted by Rosemary Baldwin

Iron Mike, famed Parris Island, S.C., statue, prior to unveiling in 1924. General Lee was commanding general at Parris Island at that time

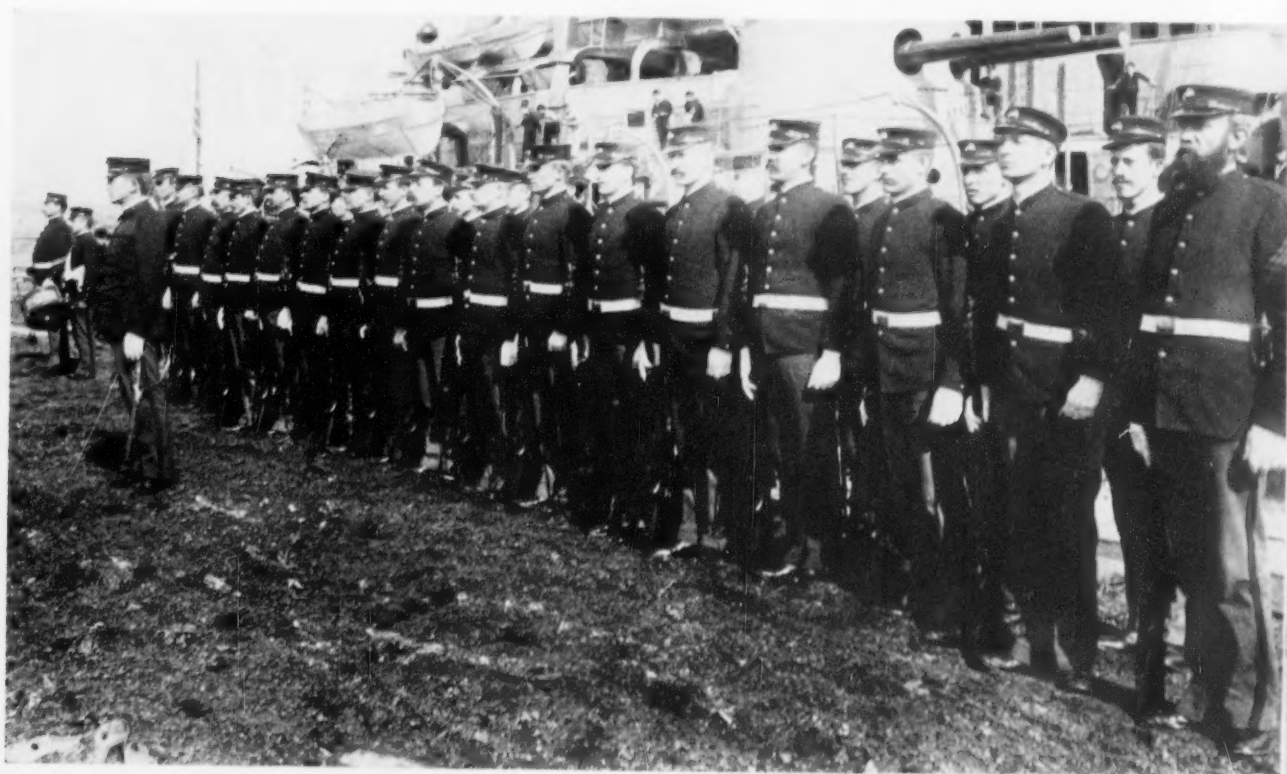


Third Battalion

Captain L. P. Hunt commanded the 3rd Bn., Fourth Marines in Shanghai when this photo was taken in July, 1927. In the group were Capt. R. Robinson and Lieut. H. Liversedge



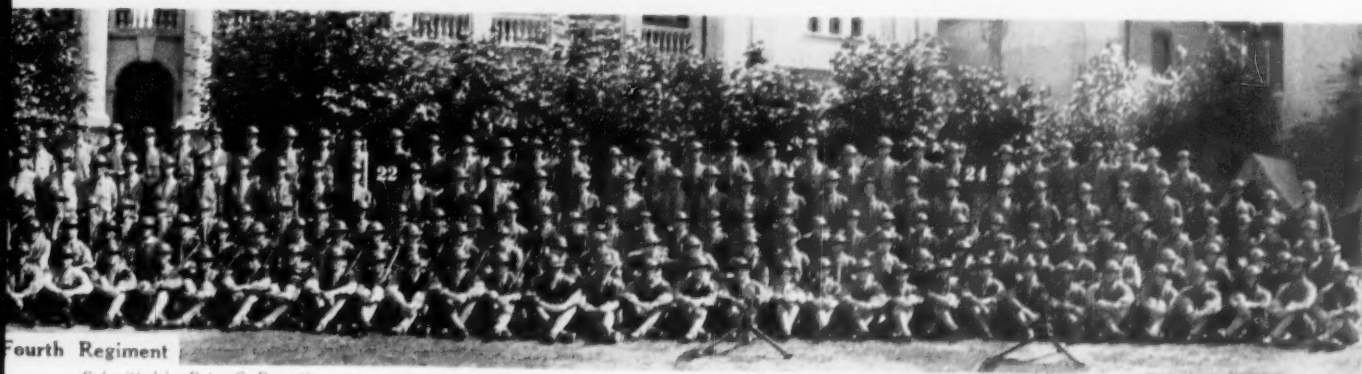
The 82nd Company, Sixth Regiment, commanded by Captain Dysart. Photo was taken on June 26, 1919. The Sixth fought at Belleau Wood and helped stop the Germans near Paris



Submitted by J. E. Quigley

This was the Marine Detachment aboard the old battleship USS Massachusetts. It was a sister ship

of the USS Maine, during the historic era of the Spanish-American War. Note the bearded sergeant



Fourth Regiment

Submitted by Peter C. Perrotta



FMFPac's new headquarters was

named after a man who advocated

the Corps' adoption of amphibious warfare

POST OF THE CORPS

CAMP H.M.



From the sky, the Aiea Naval Hospital has taken on a new appearance. The World War II medical facility is now the home of Fleet Marine Force, Pacific

by MSgt. Steven Marcus
Leatherneck Staff Correspondent

Photos by
MSgt. "J" "W" Richardson
Leatherneck Staff Photographer

Smith

CAMP H. M. SMITH

NAMED IN HONOR OF
GENERAL
HOLLAND MCTYEIRE SMITH
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

THROUGH WHOM VISION AND RESOURCEFULNESS THE CONCEPT OF A FLEET MARINE FORCE, PACIFIC BECAME A REALITY AND UNDER WHOM AGGRESSIVE LEADERSHIP THAT UNIT DISTINGUISHED ITSELF IN THE PACIFIC CAMPAIGNS OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR

31 JANUARY 1956



Photo by Sgt. Philip E. Galligan

SHORTLY AFTER THE turn of the 20th Century two men stood in front of the War Department in Washington, D. C. One of them, the Senator from Alabama, turned to the young man beside him with a question.

"How would you like to join the Marines?" the Senator asked.

With candor and honesty, two traits which were to remain important factors throughout his life, the young man countered with a question of his own.

"What are the Marines?" asked Holland McTyeire Smith.

It took little time for young Smith to learn about the Marines, and he liked what he learned. In February, 1905, he passed an examination for a commission and was soon assigned to the Marine Corps School of Application as a second lieutenant. In the ensuing 41 years, through the gamut of duty stations and the slow climb up the rungs of the promotion ladder to the rank of General, Holland M. Smith found out *all* there was to know about the Marines.

As early as 1920, General Smith advocated and fought for amphibious warfare and its importance in the changing concept of the modern military. Opposi-

sition to these concepts and proposals was strong in many high level military circles where, in many instances, plans for the future were centered around the static trench warfare of World War I. But Smith, then a captain, never wavered in his belief in the importance of amphibious warfare. And before General Smith was to conclude his brilliant career and retire to his sunny La Jolla, California, home, he was to receive a reward which comes to few men. He was to see all the dreams, hopes and ideas for which he had fought through the years become a reality.

With the approach of World War II, amphibious warfare and its many facets slowly became more than just a polite topic of military conversation; it became a downright important factor and necessity. The Marine Corps, with its small strength and sometimes inadequate equipment, had been working steadily on the development of amphibious tactics. When the Corps formed its Amphibious Force, Atlantic, General Smith relinquished his command of the First Marine Division to become the first commander of the new amphibious unit. Before WW II had ended, with the signing of the surrender documents aboard the *Missouri*, amphib-

TURN PAGE

CAMP SMITH (cont.)

ious warfare had come into its own. From a small, inauspicious beginning, the Corps' one amphibious unit had expanded to become Fleet Marine Force, Pacific—a massive fighting machine of six Marine divisions, five air wings and dozens of attached units. Rightfully so, Holland M. "Howlin' Mad" Smith headed the whole shooting match.

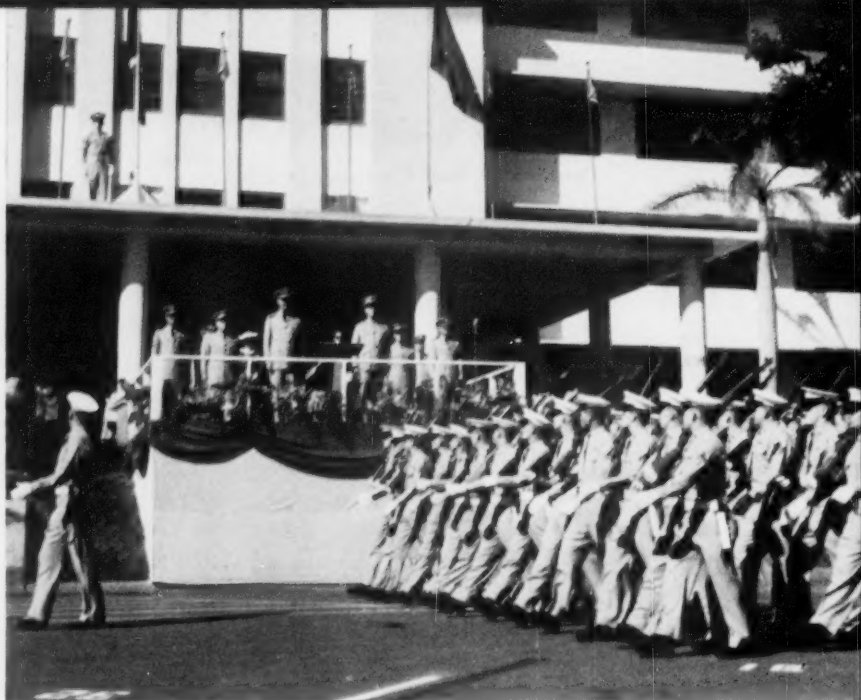
To the men who fought the bloody battles of the island chain toward the Japanese Empire, General Smith was more than the man running the show back at FMFPac. He was a flesh-and-blood leader, appearing unannounced and without fanfare on beaches and front lines, wearing the same dungarees and steel helmet his men wore. He was lavish with praise when it was deserved, and the master of the smoldering word when it was necessary. He covered the Pacific with an all-seeing, unprecedented efficiency and no detail was too small for his attention. In the field he ate the same C and K rations that his troops ate, because, as he put it, "A General should eat like his men . . ." And it would be impossible to estimate the number of wounded Marines who looked up from their hospital beds to see "Howlin' Mad" coming into the ward for a visit.

Today, World War II has faded into the realm of the historian and has been replaced by the immediacy of newer conflicts and dangers. But the concepts and practices of amphibious warfare established and proved during that period have become permanent, irreplaceable principles in the waging of modern warfare. And to General Holland M. Smith, have come the honors and accolades of the military and the Nation. In an excellent volume entitled *The U. S. Marines and Amphibious War*, Jeter A. Isley and Philip A. Crowl have painstakingly chronicled the history of amphibious warfare and the people who made its existence a reality on the American military scene. Of General Smith they write:

" . . . Whatever may be the judgment of his contemporaries or of history concerning his role in the Pacific War, there can be little doubt that he played the leading part in forging a fighting amphibious team that made possible the eventual successful landings in both the Atlantic and the Pacific."

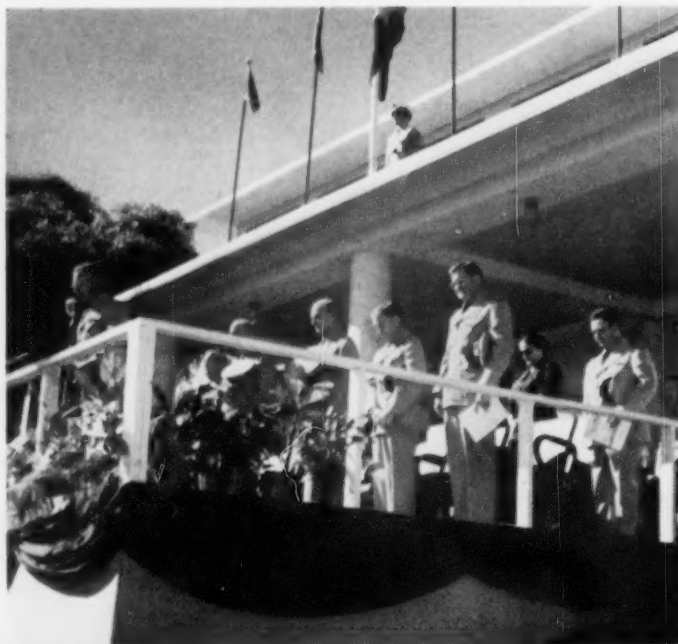
On January 31, 1956, at Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, the U. S. Marine Corps

At the dedication, Chaplain E. Ford delivered the benediction



Camp Smith was formally dedicated on January 31, 1956, to become the first permanent home of the Marine Corps' largest single command

dedicated its newest post of the Corps. At the height of the impressive ceremonies, Lieutenant General William O. Brice, Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, stepped to a bunting-draped plaque and pulled the string, uncovering it. "Camp H. M. Smith," the plaque reads, "named in honor of General Holland McTycire Smith, United States Marine Corps." Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, now had its first permanent home, and it was fitting that it be named after the man who fought for the creation of such a unit, and who



was subsequently its first commander. The only sad note in the otherwise memorable ceremonies, was the absence of General Smith. Taken unexpectedly ill at San Diego, he had been unable to make the flight. In his stead, the General's wife, Mrs. Ada W. Smith, accepted the honors for her distinguished husband.

The site of the new camp is familiar to many WW II Marines; it was formerly the Aiea Naval Hospital. It's located on a sloping ridge northeast of Pearl Harbor, five miles inland from the highly-developed installations at the harbor. From its 500-to-1000-foot elevation, the camp commands a sweeping tourist-like view of all of Pearl Harbor, Honolulu and Diamond Head. And its high elevation includes an even more fortunate consideration. The temperature at the new installation will range from five to 10 degrees cooler than at Pearl Harbor.

The 222-acre Aiea Heights camp was originally constructed by the Navy for use as a Naval medical supply center, but was later expanded to become a Naval Hospital. By 1944 it had reached a capacity of 5500 beds and had become a stopping-off spot for thousands of wounded Marines making the homeward jaunt. In 1949, with the general reduction of military expenditures, the

hospital was closed and placed in a maintenance status.

The acquisition of the hospital by the Marine Corps is an excellent example of high-level planning and foresight, which adds up to a considerable saving of dollars which are assembled via the tax route. By 1954, the hospital was still in a caretaker status, but deteriorating in the tropical Hawaiian climate. In addition, it was costing money to maintain a site which the Navy found exceeded their requirements. Meanwhile, the Marine Corps was looking around for a permanent headquarters for its Fleet Marine Force, Pacific. The Corps looked over the Aiea site and found that it would more than fill the bill. The Secretary of the Navy then directed that the hospital and grounds be transferred to the Marine Corps without reimbursement.

The hospital was turned over to the Corps in February, 1955, and work on the conversion started the latter part of that month. And the conversion turned out to be quite a task. The primary problem was the changing of examination rooms and clinical laboratories into administrative spaces and offices. Secondly, the hospital wards required alterations to enable them to be used as offices and squadbays. The job was accomplished by the wholesale removal

of electrical and plumbing fixtures, and the installation of new facilities and flooring in the clinical areas. Removed fixtures and plumbing were put to good use; they were installed elsewhere in the camp as needed.

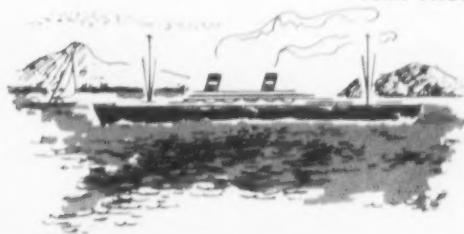
The long period during which the area had been idle made it necessary to test all wiring and completely overhaul all of the boilers. Prior to closing the hospital, the Navy had removed all the gear from the large central galley; a completely new galley was installed. The first troops moved into the camp in October, and the latter part of the following January, FMFPac Headquarters moved in from Pearl Harbor, putting the camp into full operation. The complete conversion of the hospital cost considerably less than a new camp. The Navy no longer had to supply costly maintenance for an installation for which it had no further use. Everyone was happy, and a considerable sum of money had been saved in the process.

Camp H. M. Smith—while housing the Corps' largest single command—is in itself a somewhat startling establishment. The former main hospital, now the hub of the new headquarters, is actually 12 separate buildings connected by covered passageways. It encompasses a total floor area of about 10 acres, and its four stories contain enough passageways to discourage even the most determined floor sweepers. Four passenger elevators within the main building and one freight elevator into the galley, combine to give troops a new aspect of life in the FMF.

TURN PAGE



Adm. Felix Stump and Mrs. H. M. Smith stood by as Lt. Gen. Wm. Brice unveiled the plaque honoring Gen. Smith



Col. V. Krulak, Maj. Gen. J. Risely and Lieut. Gen. Brice head FMFPac



CAMP SMITH (cont.)

Within the main buildings are battalion and company offices, squadbays and NCO rooms. There is a post office in the basement; on the second deck, a post exchange, barber shop, laundry, shoe repair and dry cleaning services. The camp movie and a conveniently-located snack bar are also situated in the main building. It's conceivable, that if a man could talk his way out of troop and stomp sessions and didn't bother with liberty, he could spend an entire tour at FMFPac without once leaving the main building.

Personnel-wise, Headquarters, FMFPac is a small, well-knit organization. Its 665-man Headquarters and Service Battalion furnishes the staff for both the FMF operation and the camp detachment. The male contingent—both officer and enlisted—are drawn from Headquarters Company, with Service Company furnishing the troops for the camp detachment, guard and maintenance crews. The Women Marines "A" Company sends its members throughout the command, assigning clerical and other specialties to both FMF and camp activities. One subordinate unit of FMFPac, the 1st Air and Naval Gunfire Liaison Company—Anglico—is billeted at Camp Smith.

Security for the new Headquarters is provided by a 36-man guard section. Conveniently housed in a small building close to the main gate, the guard



Sergeant William T. Gonzalo transformed a scale model of the former hospital into an up-to-date replica of the new Marine Corps installation

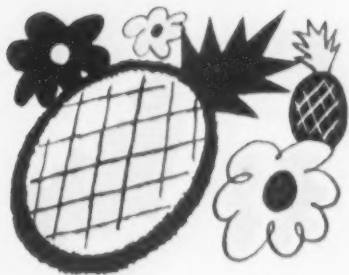
A Marine could spend an entire tour at Camp Smith without leaving the main building



Civilian carpenters repaired doors and made other minor alterations before the new camp was opened



More than a hundred signs were needed to identify the camp's offices. Sgt. G. Salazar counted them



◁ A lonely figure buffed the long passageways to a high gloss

crew mans two around-the-clock posts at the camp; a main gate guard and a roving jeep patrol and furnishes a six-man guard for Camp Catlin and other nearby installations. There is no brig at Camp Smith, nor are there any plans in the mill to construct one. Offenders will be escorted down the hill to the more-than-adequate facilities at Pearl Harbor. The guard will operate with a port and starboard watch list, allowing the men alternate, duty-free weekends.

The Women Marines at the new installation are billeted in what were formerly the nurses' quarters of the old hospital. Their company offices, living spaces and lounges are all contained within the one building, directly across the road from the FMFPac Headquarters. Women are billeted two or three to a room, complete with furniture and sliding door closets.

That facet of Marine life which is ever-present, be it new camp or old, is well provided for at Camp Smith and will follow the standard Corps syllabus. Sessions are held on Friday afternoons and Saturday mornings. The Friday periods are held on a port and starboard basis, but on Saturday all hands—other than a skeleton crew in the offices—put in an appearance. In addition, honor guard rehearsals and drill periods are held one hour weekly until such time as a permanent unit can be set up.

Since the Naval hospital had no need for a parade ground, the Marine Corps is installing that item, with work already started on the project. Twenty-six engineers and their equipment have started the leveling job. With the camp situated on a sloping ridge, the chore is a tricky one; about 180,000 cubic yards will be cut out of the side of a



SSgt. E. D. Bertotti made sure that the H&S Battalion squad bays were squared away. Regular inspection of living quarters is SOP

hill and leveled off to provide an oversized troop and stomp area. Until the parade ground is finished, streets and parking areas will be utilized to keep the troops from getting rusty in the mechanics of the march.

The recreational and Special Services programs at Camp Smith, when eventually in full swing, will provide the FMFPac'ers with one of the finest programs in the Corps for a station of its size. Six bowling alleys, remaining from the hospital regime, have been completely reconditioned and are get-

ting a big play every night. In the rear of the bowling alleys, two pool tables have been installed for troops seeking a milder form of recreation. The hospital gym has been given a going-over, and will be equipped with conditioning sets, bar bells and the usual muscle-building gear. At the moment, the WMs are playing their home basketball games in the gym; a 10-team male league is scheduled to start soon.

Repairs on the station swimming pool, an "L" shaped 30-by-90-foot af-

TURN PAGE



It takes a lot of work to set up a new Exchange. The Camp Smith clerks labored day and night, stocking their shelves for opening day

baseball, basketball and bowling, and monthly golf tournaments will be played at the Navy-Marine Corps golf course. There will be active participation in boxing and football, with track and field meets possibly slated for the agenda.

Gear necessary to set up station hobby shops has already been received, with photo darkrooms, woodworking, leathercraft and model-making to get the first play. Three thousand books will start off the Camp Smith library, which will be furnished with individual writing desks, lounge chairs and the usual assortment of reference books and magazines. The station movie, a 500-seater, is now set up for normal screen showings, but future plans call for a cinemascope installation. As a topper to the recreational plans, rec rooms are to be set up at the ends of the squadbays, equipped with television sets, pool tables and shuffle boards.

The establishment of Camp H. M.

CAMP SMITH (cont.)

fair, was nearing completion at this writing, and should be in full operation soon. Four tennis courts and two additional courts which can be converted to badminton and outdoor basketball are ready and waiting, while high on a hill overlooking the camp, skeet, archery and pistol ranges will soon be in business. The intramural sports program, although still in the planning stages, will encompass just about the works. Leagues will be formed for



The Machine Records Installation keeps a close tab on every man in FMFPac. The mechanical brain can locate an individual in minutes



Marine engineers leveled a hillside for a parade ground



The new snack bar in the headquarters building soon became popular as an off-duty gathering spot



Six bowling alleys, left over from hospital days, have been completely reconditioned for use by the troops

Smith as a permanent home of Headquarters, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, is another step forward in the fulfillment of the prime mission of the Corps: To be prepared to fight anywhere at a moment's notice. From his headquarters, General Brice controls more than two-thirds of the Marine Corps' operating forces, and heads the largest single field command in the Corps today. His units extend from the sun-baked Mojave Desert across the Pacific to South Korea. The 70,000 troops of the command include two Marine divisions and two air wings; a Hawaii-based air-ground task force, and various Force aviation and ground units.

During the early stages of World War II, General Smith expounded the advantages of a central command, and fought long and hard for the establishment of a Fleet Marine Force, Pacific. The record now proves the wisdom of his arguments, and provides some staggering statistics. In the fighting from Tarawa to Okinawa in the Central Pacific, the Marine Corps moved its units a total of 8000 geographic miles—more than twice the distance from New York to Los Angeles. And in covering that distance, the beach jumpers became the most traveled military unit in the history of warfare. Returning to bases after each campaign, they added many more thousands of miles to the docket;

for the two campaign alone, troops underwent a 7000-mile round trip.

The logistic support, the massing of troops and arms, the supply and re-supply of amphibious combat units, all add up to one of the most complex jobs in the modern era of warfare. Even with the advent of the atomic weapons, one cold, logical fact remains a certainty. Excluding total destruction, wars are won by men who can hit a beach and stay there. The U. S. Marines are old hands in the business of

grabbing a beach and holding on, and Headquarters, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, is a master in that business.

Although unable to attend the camp dedication because of illness, General Smith forwarded a message to be read at the ceremony. In it he said: "... the road to a lasting peace presents a double problem . . . training in the use of arms and training in the use of ideas."

Camp H. M. Smith stands today as a permanent tribute to a man who devoted his life to both tenets. **END**

A newly-furnished lounge is located in the WM barracks



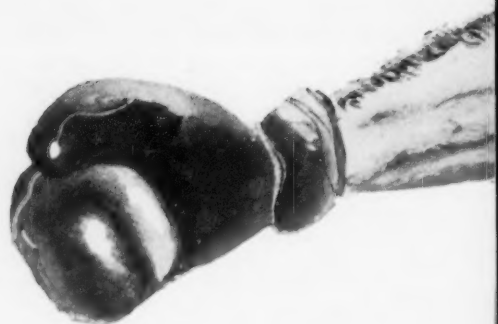
Chopper Madison didn't want to go into the ring

with Crusher Katt . . . but what's a little

blood against the honor of the Corps?

chopper's last scrap

by Frank Scott York



MCCOLLOUGH AND Gorham found their man in the head as he was thoughtfully studying the label on a gallon jug of disinfectant.

"Well, well," McCollough said heartily, "if it isn't our new man, Private Chopper Madison, late of Madison Square Garden, St. Nick's, the Cow Palace and other glorious arenas of fistic endeavor."

"More lately of Parris Island," Gorham added with a touch of paternal interest.

Private Madison smiled gently. McCollough and Gorham were deceived by the smile.

"Welcome aboard," they chorused heartily.

Madison pulled at a slightly thickened ear lobe and said quietly, "Your welcome is heart-warming, gents, but I no longer fight."

"Ah," said Gorham, beaming, "you have heard of our friendly little rivalry with the Navy?"

"I have heard of the challenge from that carrier in the harbor."

"Spoken like a salt," Madison com-

plimented. "Yes, it appears our bean-eating friends of the briny feel they have come up with a true champion. A heavyweight by the name of Crusher Katt."

"I have heard of him," Madison said slowly. "But I repeat, gents, I no longer fight."

"Look, Mac," Gorham said, frowning, "you don't understand. This will be the sixth time we have tangled with the boys of this flattop. We have run into them everywhere from Pearl to Tokyo. Every time they drop the hook near our division they hurl the challenge into our teeth."

"I hear they have a slight edge on us," Madison said.

"In our last meeting," McCollough said tersely, "our flyweight, a sadsack by the name of Somersault Maugham, overloaded with cornbread at chow aboard their ship just before the fights. Some of them Navy guys heard he was a chowhound and they loaded his tray till Somersault looked like a walking cornpone. In the first round he took a shot in the belly. A terribly messy affair." (text continued on page 42)



CHOPPER'S LAST SCRAP (cont.)

Madison sighed and pointedly picked up his mop. "Gents," he said firmly, "my duties call. As Captain of the Head I believe I outrank you in my domain. Shove off. I got work."

McCollough, who was a large man and a proud one, flexed his arms and scowled. "For a boot," he said, "you are kind of smart. Are you afraid to represent us?"

Madison put the mop down and grinned. "You are a foolish child," he said. "There's a little game I taught the boys in platoon 884. I invite you to smack me in the belly. Go ahead."

"Go ahead, Tom," Gorham encouraged. "I don't think this clown lives up to his reputation."

McCollough drew back a strong right arm and sent it winging into the bigger man's unprotected solar plexus. His fist recoiled like the kickback of a 90-mm. Madison didn't so much as blink. "Now," he said, chuckling, "it's my turn." His doubled fist was the size of a small ham.

Nursing his hand, McCollough drew back hastily. "I just remembered an appointment," he mumbled. "If you change your mind, champ, look us up."

"Goodbye, sir," Gorham said, backing through the door. "The head looks just jim-dandy."

"Thank you," Madison said. "I do my best."

An hour later Lieutenant Bower sent for Pvt. Madison. He eyed the big man speculatively as the ex-fighter stood at rigid attention. "Sit down, Private," he said friendly. "I'd like to talk to you."

"Yes, sir."

"Are you happy with us? I mean, do you feel at home?"

"I hoped I'd pull duty with this division, sir."

"No complaints then?"

"Just one, sir. That disinfectant I've been using is pretty tough on the hands." He displayed two chapped and reddened palms.

"Hmm," Lieut. Bower said sympathetically. "That will never do. I'll have a sample sent to Washington for chemical analysis. How much water do you mix the stuff with?"

"I use it straight, sir," Madison said proudly. "There's no germs gonna run around in my head."

The lieutenant looked startled. "That," he said weakly, "is the kind of spirit that made the Corps great. I suggest, though, you follow the directions on the bottle. The men are hardy. A few stray germs won't harm them."

"If you say so, sir."

"I—ah—heard several of the men discussing you, Private. They were saying something about your refusing to participate in the bouts aboard the carrier next week. Only the other night the colonel was remarking how much faith he had in you. He's a terrific fight fan, you know. He's been sort of counting on you to sink the Navy, so to speak. I'm sure you don't want to let the division down."

Pvt. Madison sighed. "Crusher Katt?"

"Exactly. The colonel says you beat him in Denver a few years ago."

"I did. He's a good boy, though. He beat me a year earlier in Syracuse. Look, Lieutenant, I got good reasons for not fighting any more."

"You mean you refuse to take part in these friendly fights?" Lieut. Bower said unbelievably.

"I have to. I'd like to help out but if I do fight I'd stand a good chance of giving that carrier a blood bath. My blood."

"That's hardly the kind of remark I'd expect from a man who uses straight disinfectant," the lieutenant said mildly. "I'm disappointed in you, Private."

Madison fingered the two-inch scar over his left eye. "See this, sir? Have you ever heard the expression, 'he's a bleeder'? That's me. That's why I had to quit the game when I was a sniff away from the championship."

"You mean that scar opens easily?"

"Easily? Listen, sir, I got a girl home by name of Mavis. She—this is embarrassing, but I want you should know the truth—she can't even stroke my head without me bleeding all over her."

"Awful," the lieutenant said slowly.

"And I'm a guy that likes to have his head stroked," Madison said sincerely. He colored. "This is a private conversation, please sir?"

"My lips are sealed. Except that I should tell the colonel . . ."

"I'm really sorry."

Lieut. Bower shrugged unhappily. "This probably kills our chances next week but under the circumstances there's nothing to be done about it."

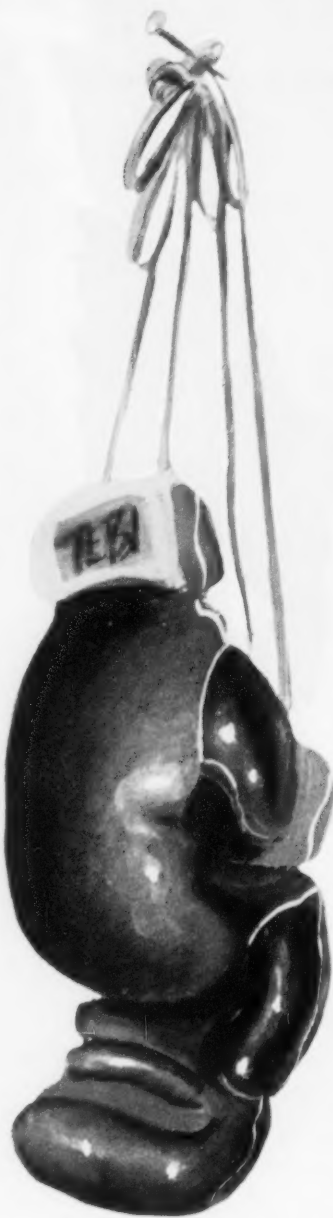
"Say," Madison said helpfully, "there's a pretty strong-looking boy by the name of McCollough who might take the Crusher, if I give him a few tips."

"McCollough just checked into sick-bay."

"Sick-bay? But I saw him a little while ago. He didn't look . . ."

"A broken hand," the lieutenant said. "I'm—ah—not sure how it happened. That will be all, Private."

But it wasn't all, not for Pvt. Madison. He found he was as popular as a canceled liberty when he returned to his barracks. There were pointed glares, ominous silences and an occasional



nasty crack about the overpoweringly germ-free condition of the head.

To escape the depressing tension, Madison retreated to a downtown movie house after evening chow. He was slumped sadly in a balcony seat trying to ignore the picture when a bulky sailor trod heavily on his foot and sat down next to him.

"Look, clown," Madison snarled, "you were issued two feet same as me. Use your own next time or I'll smack you from here to next Wednesday."

The sailor turned slowly. "Please," he said softly, "don't antagonize me. I

am in the mood to bust somebody's nose and you got quite a target."

"You joker," Madison groaned, "you have just signed your death warrant. Please accompany me outside to the alley and we will settle this immediately. To what leaky tub shall I ship the body?"

"I'm glad to see you're my size," the sailor observed as they entered the lobby. "Though after I knock your head off—holy cow, it's Chopper Madison!"

Madison turned and stared. "The Crusher!"

"Old buddy!"

"Pal!"

"Remember Denver?"

"Syracuse?"

They shook hands vigorously. "This calls for a double malted," Crusher said.

"With an egg in it," Madison said recklessly. "It's strange we should meet because you are the reason I came to this fleabag movie."

"Likewise in reverse," Crusher said. "My shipmates are hounding me to death. They just don't understand that when a pug hangs up the gloves he no longer fights."

"You, too? When did you quit, old friend?"

The Crusher patted his stomach tenderly. "Since a guy hit me here so hard my liver wrapped itself around my spine and my stomach partly digested the laces off'n his glove. Three busted ribs, too. What about you, chum out of the past?"

"Old Ezzard upset my apple cart. He hit me a right to the eye that moved my eyebrow to the back of my neck along with three or four pounds of forehead. Since then I bleed if I think too hard."

"These guys just don't understand," Crusher Katt said, shaking his head. "I love the Navy but if they want to kill me it should at least be in combat."

"The Corps is my life," Madison said soberly, "but there was nothing said at Tun Tavern about giving it in a boxing match."

The two sorrowful friends imbibed several quarts of malted milk and talked about old times. But there was a noticeable lack of animation. Crusher Katt finally said, "This thing has got us both down. There ought'a be an answer, Chopper."

"Don't start thinking what I already thought," Madison said sharply.

"No, I already threw out the thought you had, but don't feel bad. I had an idea the minute I recognized you."

"A tough situation. If we fight we fight to win. If we fight we also kill each other."

"Old friend of the ring, you don't think I'd be any part of a fixed fight,

do you?" Crusher said sternly. "This would be the most important bout of our lives, even without a purse."

The men stared moodily into their glasses. At the same time they both looked at each other. The friendly expressions gradually faded until they were glaring at each other. "Katt," said Madison, "there is an answer."

"It struck me, too. I believe I can whip you fair and square, Madison. I had you on your back in Syracuse."

"In Denver you were crawling around the ring like a stunned cow."

Chopper Katt squared his hat and took a deep breath. "I gotta get back to my ship. It should be a hell of a fight. I'm gonna slaughter you for the glory of the Navy. After the fight I'll meet you here for the malteds."

Pvt. Madison rubbed his knuckles. "It'll be a hell of a fight till I catch you. I wonder if Lieut. Bower is in the sack yet? So long, mate. I'll buy the malteds."

Crusher stood for a minute, biting his lip. "I hope we read each other right, Chopper."

"We do. But remember, I'm giving it everything."

"So long, gyrene."

"So long, swabbie."

By next noon Pvt. Madison had become the most popular man on the base. His friends were legion and his promises of victory were greeted with low, hoarse cheers. Lieut. Bower made a hurried trip to the colonel's office and emerged with the flushed, happy smile of a much-praised man. He was concerned, though, when he spoke with Madison.

"Are you sure you want to do this?" he asked, eyeing the livid scar.

"Absolutely, sir. It should be quite a scrap, but I think I have the Crusher's number."

"What made you change your mind?"

"Your remark about the disinfectant, sir. It hit home. I mean when you said a guy who uses straight disinfectant shouldn't be afraid of anything."

"Yes, I thought so," Lieut. Bower said, very pleased. "I told the colonel I thought that's what did it."

"Sir, will you be sure my corner man has a good coagulant? You know, in case . . ."

The lieutenant stood up. "You're a brave man, Madison. I'll attend to it myself."

"And it might not hurt to have a few bottles of plasma handy," Pvt. Madison said, deadpan.

"Plasma? Look here, if you think that . . ."

"It's all right, sir. Two quarts should be plenty."

The lieutenant nodded, whitefaced. Pvt. Madison left, his cheek twitching

violently. Lieut. Bower sat down and wrote a letter to his wife in which he described the heart-tugging heroism of the enlisted man.

On the day of the fights three hundred Marines made an unopposed landing on the flight deck. The air was clear and sharp, the banter thick and blunt. Good-natured horseplay preceded the preliminary bouts. The Navy realized two crushed insteps, a bloodied nose and several dozen torn blouses. The Marines nurtured a slightly torn ear-lobe, a blackened eye and three lost garrison caps to a fun-loving trio of gunners' mates. In a heartening display of inter-service unity, friendly card games sprang up in various secluded places. When the first bout commenced, everyone was in a fine fettle.

Pierson, Navy, decisioned Gregg, USMC, in four.

Williams, USMC, decisioned Wiley, Navy, in four.

Commager, Navy, K.O'd Bell, USMC, in two.

Rattagin, USMC, K.O'd Thornton, Navy, in one.

With the honors even for the day the howling audience was near hysteria when Crusher Katt climbed into the blood-spattered ring to face Chopper Madison. During the introductions both men jigged professionally in their corners and it was noted with pleasure both men were mean-faced and scowling as they took instructions.

"Kill him," shouted McCollough.

"Tear him apart," yelled a redfaced chief.

"Beat his brains in," murmured Col. Charnwood as he smiled benignly.

The fight began with a viciousness that brought the onlookers to their feet immediately. Katt dug a whistling left under Madison's heart and the big Marine retaliated with a long, powerful right high on the Crusher's cheek.

There was absolutely no footwork nor fancy maneuvering. Toe to toe and scowl to scowl the two men bludgeoned each other with great, hammering blows that had them both flat-footed and wobbling by the end of the first round.

In the opening seconds of the second round Katt doubled Madison over with a stomach punch that almost popped the Marine's eyes from his head. Badly hurt, Madison sucked in the little wind he could and threw a desperation right lead. The "thunk" of leather on jawbone was heard ten rows back where Lieut. Bower nervously clutched a spare tube of coagulant.

Katt's head snapped back and his arms dropped. He went down, slowly but very definitely. "Get up, Crusher!" the Navy screamed.

But Pvt. (continued on page 71)



stand by



BOOTH



"Benny's money-making-Easter-chicky-venture peeved the Sarge. . . ."



"I planned our first meal especially for you, darling—it's a Marine Corps recipe."

Leatherneck Magazine



THOSE BEST Qualified...

**Promotion is pretty much a "Do It Yourself"
deal in the Corps. Leadership qualities, plus
proficiency and conduct add up to extra stripes**

by TSgt. Allen G. Mainard
Leatherneck Staff Writer

BY THE END of June, busy tailors will have sewn some 27,500 sets of stripes on newly promoted Marines who were recommended by their COs in January and February. The warrants advanced:

*15,000 to Corporal
*10,000 to Sergeant
*2500 to Staff Sergeant

The search for qualified Marines to fill noncommissioned officer billets in the Corps is a never ending program.

In the coming fiscal year, July 1, 1956, through June 30, 1957, Headquarters, Marine Corps estimates that it will issue an additional 92,047 warrants. Qualified Marines in the field will be advanced to these grades:

*55,314 to Corporal
*27,208 to Sergeant
*7,360 to Staff Sergeant
*2,065 to Technical Sergeant
*100 to Master Sergeant

* Estimated Figures

Marine Corps General Order Number 195 "... provides that all enlisted personnel compete with each other on a Marine Corps-wide basis for available promotions to noncommissioned officer

grade. Promotions are made on the basis of one pay grade at a time to fill vacancies in the actual strength of the Marine Corps and Marine Corps Reserve, as appropriate, with those best qualified for promotion." The promotion program is the same for Regulars and Reservists on EAD.

Six things are required to promote a Marine to corporal, sergeant and staff sergeant: four for men going to technical and master sergeant.

CORPORAL THROUGH STAFF SERGEANT

1. Requirements of time in grade.

2. Recommendation of commanding officer for testing and promotion.
3. Passing proper GMST, and for Marines going to staff sergeant, the appropriate technical test.
4. A composite score as high or higher than the cutting score.
5. Selection by your unit's local promotion board.
6. And, most important, approval by your commanding officer.

FOR TECHNICAL AND MASTER SERGEANTS

1. Required amount of time in grade.
2. Passing score on the appropriate GMST and Technical Test.
3. Selection by Headquarters, Marine Corps, selection board.
4. Approval by the commanding officer.

The G-1 Division at Headquarters, Marine Corps, prior to each promotion cycle, determines the number of promotions to each staff noncommissioned officer grade by occupational field. Essentially, the determination is based on the requirements for each grade by occupational field and the number of vacancies that will exist during the period. However, even in those fields in which no vacancy exists, or will exist, a token allocation is always provided to insure that every eligible Marine is given an opportunity for promotion and that the most outstanding and deserving are promoted.

The number of new corporals and sergeants needed is computed on a Corps-wide basis rather than by occupational field. Staff NCOs must compete against men in their own occupational field while the lower grades compete against all other Marines in the same grade in the Corps.

Plans for each testing period are announced by Marine Corps Memorandum. The memorandum gives a complete breakdown as to dates the tests will be given, time in grade required, dates for computing composite scores, waivers, transfers and provisions for late testing.

The next testing period for this year will be in late May and June and will be for promotion in all grades. Only those Marines who will have the required time in grade by September 1, 1956, will be eligible to take the tests.

GRADE	SERVICE IN GRADE	DATE OF RANK TO BE ELIGIBLE
Pfc.	12 mos.	16Sep55 or earlier
Corp.	12 mos.	16Sep55 or earlier
Sgt.	19 mos.	16Feb55 or earlier
SSgt.	29 mos.	16Apr54 or earlier
TSgt.	30 mos.	16Mar54 or earlier

Composite scores have probably confused more Marines about the promotion system than any single item. The scores, which are replaced by fitness



reports for staff NCOs, are computed by the individual Marine's commanding officer. For men trying for corporal, sergeant and staff sergeant, this mark is extremely important. Composite scores and test scores are entirely different. While no Marine can be promoted until he has passed his tests, the score he receives does not figure into the composite score.

Four elements are used in computing a Marine's composite score: his average proficiency mark, average conduct mark, months in grade and months in the Marine Corps. Last October and November, the cutting scores for promoting corporals to sergeant were 131 and 123. If, for instance, you were a corporal with four years service, 18 months in grade with good average proficiency and conduct markings and had been recommended by your commanding officer, your composite score would have been worked out like this.

First, your proficiency mark—we'll say it averages 4.7—was multiplied by 18. Your average conduct mark, say 4.5, was multiplied by 8. Months in grade were multiplied by .5 and your time in service by .2. This would have given you a composite score of 139, which would have made you eligible for consideration for promotion by your local board. HQMC establishes a minimum cutting score to insure that quality is maintained. It varies according to the needs of the Corps at the time. In the case of men who had previously taken the tests and had not been pro-

moted, their composite scores were recomputed to include their additional service and time in grade.

Promotion is pretty much a "Do It Yourself" deal in the Corps. The Marine Corps considers it the responsibility of each individual Marine to be on board when the GMST and TTs are administered. There are many factors that can rule a man out. If a Marine feels that it's more important to take a few days leave and see his girl friend while the tests are being given, he loses out. If a man is in a disciplinary status, as prescribed by the Marine Corps Manual, he is also ineligible.

While the test score itself does not figure in the composite score, no Marine can be promoted unless he receives what the Corps considers a passing grade. There are three important reasons why the competitive testing program was initiated in 1949. First, written tests are a valuable means of determining just how much a Marine knows. Second, tests produced in a central agency and administered on a Corps-wide basis provide a uniform method of measuring the capabilities of all Marines. Third, the development and scoring of tests by a central agency relieves the field commands of this type work and effects an overall saving in time and money.

A number of changes have been made in the original program, especially in the time in grade requirements. When the tests were first begun, some staff sergeants were required to have as much as 60 months in grade to be eligible to take the tests while others were required to have only 11 months. This was due to shortages or lack of billets in the respective occupational fields. Now, all staff sergeants who will have 29 months in grade when promotions are effected are eligible to take the tests—provided they are recommended by their commanding officers.

The tests are prepared by the Testing and Educational Unit at MCS, Quantico. Each test is prepared by a qualified Marine—usually a master sergeant—who has recently performed in his

TURN PAGE





THOSE BEST QUALIFIED (cont.)

specialty in the field. These men are ordered to the T&E Unit only after an exhaustive study has been made of their qualifications.

Eight major occupational groupings such as infantry, supply, motor transport and others are responsible for originating each test and the constant revision which keeps them up to date. After each testing period, all tests are revised. The same test is never given twice. The Marine Corps goes to considerable expense to order specialists to the unit on TAD to keep the various tests current and valid. There are 478 Regular enlisted and 478 Reserve enlisted tests, 9 for Limited Duty Officers, 32 for Warrant Officers and one meritorious NCO test.

Where does the information come from and how many questions do they have to choose from? At present, T&E files contain more than 150,000 questions covering every phase of Marine Corps operations. Each section is required to create two new questions each day for each MOS tested.

Even though the number of tests given each year reaches astronomical figures—100,000 in the last fiscal year—only three tests are scored by machine. But even these are checked individually by hand before the scores are posted and forwarded to HQMC. The T&E Unit keeps the answer sheets on hand for two years. After each group of tests has been checked and the results forwarded, the tests themselves are analyzed as to their difficulty and effectiveness.

The batting average has been high on the GMSTs administered so far. Since the first test was given in May, 1949, 233,521 Pfc's—80.5 percent of all who took the test, passed. In the same period, 80 percent of all corporals and 71 percent of all sergeants who were tested received satisfactory scores. Seventy-seven percent, or 420,306 Marines, have made the grade.

During the processing of the answer sheets, some Marines have their papers

disqualified because of unauthorized markings on the answer sheets. Some joker has put out the bum dope that by making little marks in each of the answer spaces, the machine used for grading would automatically give a passing score. The Marines who were foolish enough to try this method have found to their sorrow that it just doesn't work. The high and low level GSMTs and 0300 field exams are scored electrically due to the great number, but each paper is carefully checked for unauthorized markings—not once—but four times.

When a test paper is found with improper markings, it is immediately taken to the T&E Unit commander's office where it is thoroughly examined three more times before it is accepted or rejected. In most cases, the test answer sheet is rejected and the Marine loses his chance for promotion.

After each test is prepared, a highly qualified Marine who is currently performing duty in the grade and MOS in which the test is to be administered is ordered in from the field to take the test and make an evaluation. Each question is torn apart, charted, discussed and revised before it becomes part of the examination. Every effort is made to assure that each test is practical and each question easy to read and understand.

One of the more common complaints from the field is that some of the Marines don't know what to study or where to find material that will help prepare them for the various tests. There are two Marine Corps General Orders, Numbers 155 (Women Marines) and 186 (Male Marines) that are especially designed to give this information on GMSTs. Both contain the standards of general military proficiency each Marine must attain. The information is broken down by pay grade—privates-Pfc's, corporals-sergeants, and the three staff grades. The orders list the subjects all Marines must be familiar with and give the chapter and verse of the various manuals where that information can be found. Primary reference materials are the *Marine Corps Manual*, the *Landing Party Manual*, *Guidebook for Marines* and

the various field manuals.

Information on the Technical Tests can be found in the MOS manual. The T&E Unit prepares each TT around the MOS job description in the manual. By studying what is required to hold a certain MOS at the next higher grade, the Marine prepares for promotion. The MOS manual can also help the basic Marine—the 9900—by giving him information on the various occupational fields. Your First Sergeant can probably aid you more than anyone else in this respect since he will be able to help you locate study materials and possibly plan a study program.

Since the tests are prepared from these sources, a little study and application on the part of the individual Marine will give him a much better chance of passing. Such application does not often pass the company commander unnoticed and may help you attain a higher composite score as well as the all-important recommendation.

Contents of the tests are *Secret* and every effort is made to keep them that way. While the information in the tests is officially considered *Confidential*, security measures taken by the T&E unit meet the requirements for protecting *Top Secret* material. The building itself is burglar proofed with barred windows and double-locked doors. An officer or master sergeant is on duty 24 hours a day and must make a complete tour of the building (continued on page 58)




PART ONE

TO HELP MARINES understand the scope of intra-service formal training available, *Leatherneck* publishes the list of schools to which enlisted personnel are currently eligible, as based on Marine Corps Training Bulletin 2-55. HQMC now allocates student quotas to "using units," which may utilize the special skills taught in these schools. For example, a post or station which does not have tanks would normally not be allocated a quota for the M-43 Tank Turret and Fire Control School. A unit *without* MPs would not normally receive a quota for MP school. Emphasis is now directed toward the attainment of greater proficiency *within* an MOS, rather than toward encouragement to change fields. It is the intention of HQMC to better qualify NCOs within their specialty, thereby increasing their skill and, at the same time, attaining a higher, overall efficiency for the Marine Corps.

Previous experience in civilian life or in the Marine Corps in the field concerned is considered desirable since this is evidence of aptitude and a degree of interest in that particular field. Generally, where school training requires less than 20 weeks, students are assigned to courses on a TAD basis by their unit. For courses requiring more than 20 weeks, students are assigned on orders issued by HQMC.

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Schools for EM

More than 150 courses
are available to Marines who want
to improve their proficiency

SCHOOLS FOR EM (cont.)

Personnel Administration School MCRD, PARRIS ISLAND, S. C.

COURSE: Sergeant Major, Personnel Administration Length: 6 weeks. Requirements: MSgt., 18 months obligated service.

COURSE: Administrative Chief (Training in MOS 0141) Length: 10 weeks. Requirements: MOS 01, Sgt. and above, 18 months obligated service.

Engineer School MCB, CAMP LEJEUNE, N. C.

COURSE: Utilities Chief (Training in MOS 1169) Length: 19 weeks. Requirements: MOS 1111, 1131, 1141, 1161, Sgt. and above, 24 months obligated service.

COURSE: Electrician (Training in MOS 1141) Length: 12 weeks. Requirements: Sgt. and below, 24 months obligated service, 8 months prior service, GCT 90.

COURSE: Refrigeration Man (Training in MOS 1161) Length: 14 weeks. Requirements: Sgt. and below, 24 months obligated service, 8 months prior service, GCT 90.

COURSE: Metalsmith Foreman (Training in MOS 1316) Length: 19 weeks. Requirements: MOS 1311, Sgt. and above, 24 months obligated service.

COURSE: Engineer Equipment Mechanic Foreman (Training in MOS 1347) Length: 19 weeks. Requirements: MOS 1341, 1344, Sgt. and above, 24 months obligated service.

COURSE: Engineer Equipment Foreman (Training in MOS 1369) Length: 19 weeks. Requirements: MOS 1361, 1363, 1364, 1366, Sgt. and above, 24 months obligated service.

COURSE: Construction Foreman (Training in MOS 1379) Length: 19 weeks. Requirements: MOS of 1371, 1373, 1375, Sgt. and above, 24 months obligated service.

COURSE: Engineer Equipment Mechanic (Training in MOS 1341) Length: 13 weeks. Requirements: Sgt. and below, 18 months obligated service, GCT 90.

Tank and LVT School MCB, CAMP PENDLETON, CAL.

COURSE: Basic Tank Mechanic (Training in MOS 1841) Length: 13 weeks. Requirements: Sgt. and below, 18 months obligated service, 8 months prior service, GCT 90.

COURSE: Advanced Tank Mechanic (Training in MOS 1841) Length: 8 weeks. Requirements: MOS of 1841,



Staff NCO, 18 months obligated service.

COURSE: Basic Amphibian Tractor Mechanic (Training in MOS 1841) Length: 16 weeks. Requirements: Sgt. and below, 18 months obligated service, 8 months prior service, GCT 90.

COURSE: Advanced Amphibian Tractor Mechanic (Training in MOS 1871) Length: 10 weeks. Requirements: MOS of 1871, Staff NCO, 18 months obligated service.

COURSE: Basic Turret Repairman (Training in MOS 1861) Length: 16 weeks. Requirements: Sgt. and below, 18 months obligated service, 8 months prior service, GCT 90.

COURSE: Advanced Turret Repairman (Training in MOS 1861) Length: 10 weeks. Requirements: MOS of 1841, 1861, 1871, Staff NCO, 18 months obligated service.

COURSE: Amphibian Tractor Unit Leader (Training in MOS 1831, 1833) Length: 12 weeks. Requirements: MOS 1831, 1833, Staff NCO, 18 months obligated service.

Ordnance School MCS, QUANTICO, VA.

COURSE: Infantry Weapons Armorer (Training in MOS 2111) Length: 14 weeks. Requirements: MOS of 2111, Sgt. and above, 18 months obligated service.

COURSE: Artillery Weapons Repairman (Training in MOS 2131) Length: 14 weeks. Requirements: MOS of 2131, Sgt. and above, 18 months obligated service.

COURSE: Weapons Repair Shop Machinist (Training in MOS 2161, 1313) Length: 14 weeks. Requirements: OF 13, 21, Sgt. and above, 18 months obligated service. (continued on page 59)

In Reserve



Edited by TSgt. Allen G. Mainard

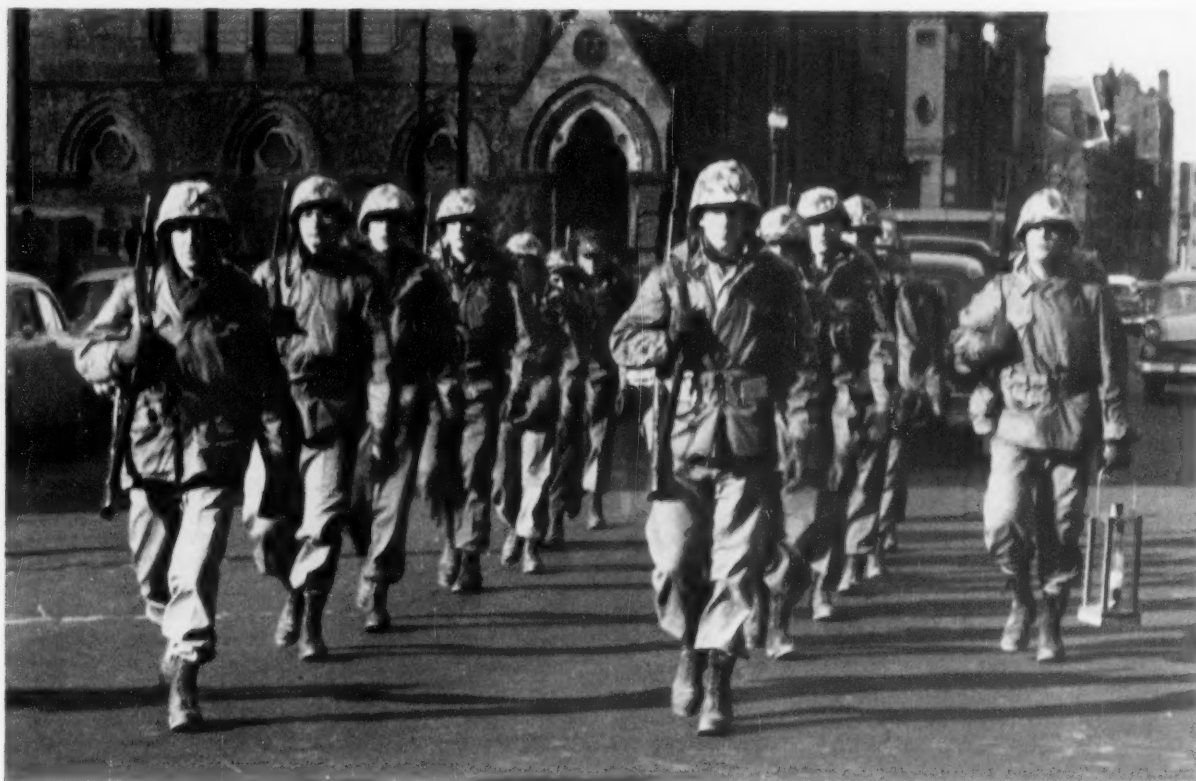


Photo by TSgt. R. F. Avera

Marine reservists of "Boston's own" 2ndInfBn., USMCR, completed a 162-mile hike across their

state and raised \$30,000 to help conquer polio. MSgt. Earl W. Shinn carried the lighted lantern

"Dear Sir"

The following letter was received at the Canton, Ohio, Recruiting Station recently in answer to a direct mail program featuring the 24-36 month extended active duty program:

"Dear Sir,

Today I received your important notice which stated that an unlimited number of men would be accepted to serve two years with the United States Marine Corps. This is the second of similar notices I have received.

I have gathered by now that you want me to enlist in the Corps and fulfill my military obligations in a uniform of Marine dress blues. There is

undoubtedly a clerical error as to your records: because if I did enlist in the men's Marine Corps, it would be an experience I would not forget because, you see, I am a girl.

I have written this letter in hopes that it reaches you before a "draft notice" reaches me.

Sincerely yours,"

Lurik K. Asmus

Reason Enough

Private John Jordan of the 38th Special Infantry Company, Montgomery, Alabama, was driving to the Reserve Center recently when he heard a siren behind him. The private pulled

to the curb, wondering what law he had broken.

The motorcycle policeman came alongside and informed Jordan that he had passed a stop sign without stopping. Jordan explained that he was usually a careful driver but was somewhat nervous of late. The policeman—pencil poised over his ticket pad—inquired as to the rest of the sad story. Jordan explained that he was going on active duty in the Marine Corps Reserve and was leaving for Parris Island that evening.

The policeman put his pencil away, mounted his motorcycle and sped off.

Capt. J. B. Wilkinson
38th Special Infantry Co.
Montgomery, Alabama

TURN PAGE

IN RESERVE (cont.)

Staff College

The Marine Corps Reserve is using a new method in training its civilian Marines. The First Staff Group (Ground), recently organized at the Navy and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center in Brooklyn, N. Y., has as its main concern the training of officers in the functioning of a general staff. The object is to keep higher-ranking officers up to date with the ever-changing concept of modern technical developments in national defense. There are many Marine officers in the New York vicinity who, before the evolution of the Staff Group, were unable to participate in active Marine Corps Reserve units due to rank limitations of the existing organizations.

Now, however, a complete amphibious operation may be worked out with each officer contributing his own special skills such as tanks, artillery and communications, as under actual field conditions.

1st Infantry Battalion
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Satellite Launched

Wyoming's first Marine Corps Reserve unit was formed recently at Cheyenne as a satellite unit of Denver's First 155-mm. Gun Battalion. Major Louis N. Mankus, USMCR, who was designated as the first commanding officer of the unit, reported that 26 men appeared to obtain information concerning enlistment or interclass transfer to the platoon.

The gun battalion's CO, Lieutenant Colonel Ralph E. Boulton, and the Inspector-Instructor, Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Best, were present at the first drill to aid the Cheyenne satellite in its successful launching.

This detached unit of the gun battalion is the only Marine Corps Reserve organization in the state of Wyoming. It is expected that eventually personnel will attend drills with the satellite from Laramie and Torrington as well as some of the towns in northeastern Colorado.

Members of the new unit will be required to attend one drill with the gun battalion in Denver each quarter. The Training Center at Cheyenne will house the platoon.

Fuze News
1st 155-mm. Gun Bn.
Denver, Colorado

Official USMC Photo

An honor guard from Reading, Harrisburg, and Columbia, Pa., greets Lieut. Gen. Gavin, USA.

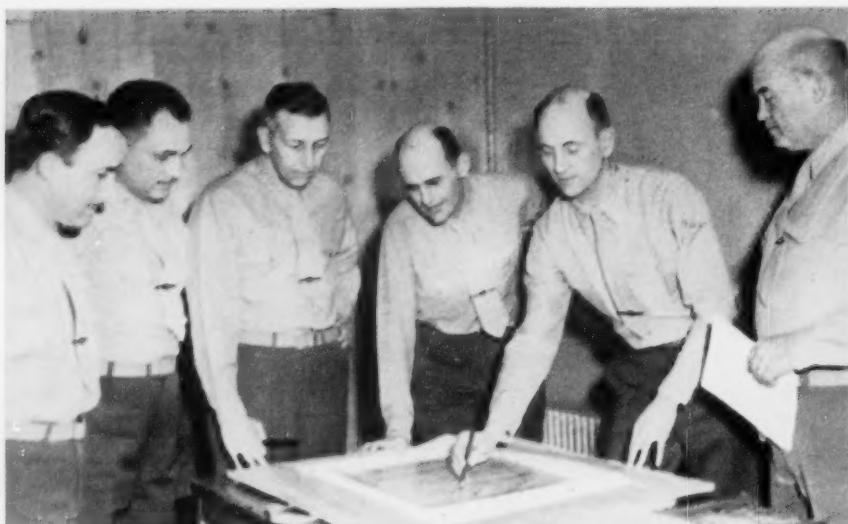


Photo by L. T. Bearnarth

Brooklyn's newly organized First Staff Group convene under "field conditions." (l to r) Lieut. Cols. M. J. DeSandis; M. J. Davidowitch; H. H. Smith; Cols. O. Lessing; L. C. Kendall; Lieut. Col. A. H. Drehle

The Old Reserve Corps

"Information has been received that in some cases the families of Reservists attending annual field training have proceeded to camp with the expectation of utilizing the period as a vacation.

"There is no authority in regulations or current instructions which permit the issue or loan of ANY public property, such as blankets, cots, tents, sheets, pillows, for the Reservists' families. While some Regular and Reserve accountable officers may possibly have been accommodating enough to loan these articles, it is against the policy of Headquarters and is very undesirable to the Director of Reserve.

"Also, it is contrary to allow families to eat in messes of Reserve organizations, thereby reducing the amount of food available under the computed ration allowance."

From the Marine Corps Reserve
Bulletin, October, 1939



INSTRUCTION COMPETITION

THERE'S A LONG and short way to tell who is a good instructor in the Marine Corps Reserve these days. Before, it was necessary to sit through a lecture session before judgment could be passed. Now, you can spot a hot instructor by his Parker "51" pen and pencil set.

All the top instructors in the Marine Corps Reserve will have a pair of these trim barreled nifties in the near future. The sets have a dual purpose; they will aid the instructor in making sharp, clear notes for his lectures, and also identify him as a leader in his field. *Leatherneck Magazine* is awarding these pens to the Marine Corps Reservists who have won their unit-level contest in the

"Technique of Instruction Competition."

The competition, sponsored by the Division of Reserve at Marine Corps Headquarters, the Marine Corps Institute, and *Leatherneck*, ends this month with the national finals at the Marine Barracks in Washington.

More than 250 Parker "51" sets, valued at \$18.50 are on the way to commanding officers of Reserve units throughout the country for appropriate presentation to their local champions.

Surprisingly, old timers in the Reserve are experiencing stiff competition for district and national honors from the Reserve's junior members. Several PFCs have triumphed in unit contests. Private First Class Robert H. Elton was named to represent his outfit, the 21st Rifle Company in Salt Lake City, Utah, and, in Tucson, Ariz., Private First Class David L. Metz was selected by the 3d Supply Company. These are but two of the many one strippers nominated.

About the strongest bid for district and national honors comes from the corporals. The 3d Special Infantry Company, New London, Conn.,

named Corporal Alexander J. Cekala, Jr.; the Meridian, Miss., representative for the 100th Special Infantry Company was Corporal Newell L. Holt. New Jersey's 5th Truck Company entered Corporal Richard B. Travers, while the 32d Special Infantry Company, Pomona, Calif., nominated Corporal Warren S. Evans for district competition. It was from platoons of men like these that district judges had to select the final-

ists. The judges were still grappling with their decisions at *Leatherneck* presstime.

Just as the Parker "51" pen and pencil sets are the hallmark of unit winners, Argus C-3 cameras will denote top instructors at the district level. All winners in district competition will receive these superb

cameras which are valued at \$66.50. In all, there will be 16 cameras with carrying cases and flash attachments awarded. Each district and the Marine Air Reserve Training Command are entering two men in the national finals.

At Summer camp this year if you spot a Marine wearing a fancy pen and pencil, with a camera slung over his shoulder, and carrying a complete line of photo equipment, then you are looking at the Reserve's top instructor.

In the national finals, men who finish in the top four places will take home a raft of valuable camera accessories. The fourth place winner will be given a \$16.95 Argus L-3 light meter and carrying case. Third place receives a light meter and \$7.95 PreViewer. Second place takes a light meter, PreViewer, and enough color film to take a picture a day for an entire year. The champion instructor of the Marine Corps Reserve for '56 wins a light meter, PreViewer, enough color film for a picture a day for a year, plus an Argus Automatic 300 Slide Projector worth \$59.50. Who ever said talk is cheap?

END



We-the Marines

Edited by
TSgt. Paul C. Curtis

Lucky Luck

The road from Marine Corps private to radio and television personality with a \$150,000-a-year income is not necessarily a long and grinding route. Sometimes all you really need is luck.

The story of LUCK, Robert M., began with the usual routine. Boot camp at San Diego was followed by advanced training at Camp Elliott, then a transfer overseas.

When an indifferent personnel clerk assigned Private Luck to the 2nd Defense Battalion on Samoa, it was just another routine detail in another routine day. But it started the former radio sports announcer up the ladder to fabulous success.

Bob Luck enlisted in the Marine Corps in January, 1942. At that time he was announcing sports for a St. Louis radio station. Today, he is one of the top radio and television personalities on the island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii.

Learning the Samoan language and the pidgin English spoken by the people of the islands was probably the real starting point for Luck's ultimate success. The Samoan language at best, is difficult to master, but for Bob Luck it came with the same speed that a 16-year-old learns to navigate the family automobile. It wasn't long until he could hold a passable conversation with the Islanders.

In attempting to explain his rapid grasp of Samoan, Luck is at a loss for any kind of concrete explanation. "It was just one of those things," he recalls. "Somewhere along the line, everyone runs into something that just seems to ring a bell. In my case, it was the Samoan language."

Regardless of reasons, Luck became a language expert. He was put to work translating field manuals into Samoan, and in official recognition of his prowess, the Marine Corps assigned him a Samoan Language Interpreter MOS.

Then Luck began to move. He made Pfc; corporal; and then was sent to an officer training school that had been set

up in Samoa. He was graduated a second lieutenant and today he is a major in the Marine Corps Reserve.

Luck returned to the States early in 1945, and was assigned to an air-infantry school at Quantico. The school was disbanded after four weeks, and Luck packed his bags and boarded a ship headed for a Base Depot in the Pacific. The day the ship left the dock, a high-flying U. S. bomber dropped a "Grade A" egg on Hiroshima, and by the time Luck's ship reached Pearl Harbor, all previous orders had been cancelled. Luck left the ship and subsequently requested orders to inactive duty in Hawaii.

For awhile, Luck thought his luck had run out. He started as a salesman—selling refrigerators, vacuum cleaners and the usual home appliances. An occasional master of ceremonies stint in one of the local night clubs augmented the income he picked up on his door-to-door rounds. In 1947, he went back to radio—his first love—as an afternoon disc jockey.

At that time, the trend among Island disc jockeys was to speak pidgin English and ridicule the commercials. The "knocking the commercials" phase is still in vogue but the use of pidgin English was a touchy business. There are many different nationalities in the



Photo by MSgt. "J" "W" Richardson

The Lucky Luck Show holds top rating in Hawaii's television world. The show's star likes to work in an easy and relaxed atmosphere

Hawaiian Islands, including Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean and Portuguese. Pidgin English was not something to be used as a basis for humor—it was a part of the way of life. And for some of the local DJs, the tactless use of pidgin English proved an undoing; the people just didn't buy it.

But for Bob Luck it was a different story. Listeners heard his warm, friendly voice and sensed his deep understanding, even when he joked. And the more they heard, the more they liked this man who "spoke their language." Letters and phone calls began to trickle into the station and soon the management moved Luck to an important early-morning disc jockey slot. It was another step up the ladder for Luck.

With the passing years, Luck has become one of the top radio personalities on the Island. His phenomenal following and sales ability have been demonstrated time and again to the satisfaction and delight of the businessmen who pay for air time. At least one local food manufacturer has become wealthy because of Luck's endorsement and salesmanship.

Early in 1953, Luck was offered a one-hour weekly television show; the format and type was left up to him. He took the spot and set it up as a showcase for Island talent. Today, the Pulse and Hooper ratings for his variety show top the leading Stateside shows which are imported on film.

A newspaper feature piece about Bob Luck's success in Hawaii's radio and



United Press Photo

Lieut. Gen. V. E. Megee presented the 52 Association's Gold Medal of Honor to former Marine, Hank Bauer. The major league baseball player received the award for his work with hospitalized servicemen

television world indirectly led to the discarding of "Bob" in favor of the nickname, "Lucky." A few days after the story appeared, he was confronted

on a downtown street by a small boy.

"Hey," the little fellow yelled, "you lucky you come Hawaii."

Today, the majority of his listeners know him only as "Lucky." But that's all right with "Bob."

MSgt. Steven Marcus



Official U. S. Navy Photo

Capt. J. Ailes, III, commanding the USS Iowa, congratulated Sergeant Major John Richard Thek, upon his recent appointment to that rank. Thek, has personally served with six Marine Corps Commandants

Sergeant Major

Master Sergeant John Richard Thek, former criminal investigator, commissioned officer, and recruiting sergeant, was one of the master sergeants who received an appointment to the rank of sergeant major in the infantry field. He is presently a member of the USS Iowa's Marine Detachment.

Thek has personally served with six generals in the Marine Corps who were at one time or another Commandants of the Marine Corps. He was with General Barnett in Washington, D.C.; Holcomb in Peking, China; Vandegrift at Camp Lejeune; Cates at Quantico; Pate in the Pacific area; and was personnel adjutant to General Shepherd in 1944, when the Sixth Marine Division was being formed.

The newly-appointed sergeant major served with Major General "Chesty" Puller when both were enlisted men in 1916, and later as lieutenants in Nicaragua in 1927. He was a bugler with the American Legation Guard in

TURN PAGE

Peking, China; a machine gun instructor on the ill-fated dirigible *Shenandoah* in 1924; and a mail guard when the Marines were called out during the early '20s to protect the U. S. Mail from bandits.

As First Sergeant of the 45th Company of riflemen, Fifth Regiment, he embarked for Nicaragua in 1926. Later, he was appointed a lieutenant in the Guardia de Nicaragua and helped to train their army.

In 1930, Thek accepted an appointment from the Justice Department as a criminal investigator and left the Marine Corps for civilian life. One of his jobs during this period was undercover work, trying to trace the ransom money in the Lindbergh kidnaping case.

Thek returned to the Marine Corps in 1942 at the request of the Commandant and was commissioned a first lieutenant. For a time, he was adjutant of the Officers Candidate School at Quantico and in 1944, he went to Guadalcanal. As a captain, he participated in the occupation of Japan.

Upon his return to the United States, Captain Thek resigned his commission and reenlisted as a master sergeant. He was assigned to recruiting duty in New York City and from there he joined the Marine Detachment aboard the *USS Iowa*.

Public Information Office
USS IOWA

Helicopter Rescue

The Marine Corps helicopter, widely known for its feats of rescue, added another to its long list of accomplishments recently.

While ferrying an HRS helicopter from the Marine Air Facility, New River, N. C., to the Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla., Captain James Seaman and Lieutenant Peter Samares spotted a large "HELP" written in the sand on the south side of Ossabaw Sound, which is located south of Savannah, Ga. A closer look revealed two figures desperately waving a yellow cloth.

Upon landing, the helicopter picked up two teen-age boys who were stranded after the tide carried their boat out to sea. The youths, Ted Turner and Lee Thompson, both of Savannah, had spent an uneasy night on the beach waiting to be rescued. "The boys didn't say much," Capt. Seaman said, "but they were certainly happy to see us."

Following the rescue, the boys were taken to a small town five miles north of the pickup point and the helicopter continued to Jacksonville.



Official USMC Photo

Maj. Gen. J. C. McQueen was recently commissioned a "colonel" on the staff of the Governor of Oklahoma. An Oklahoma City recruiting officer, Capt. Joseph Nastasi, presented the certificate of appointment



Photo courtesy of Milburn McCarty Associates, Inc.

"Cyclotron" means a magnetic resonance accelerator to some people, but to Lieut. Robert Donny it meant a mink coat for his wife (center) when he identified the atomic age invention on TV's "The Big Payoff"

Capt. Seaman is a veteran Marine aviator with more than 12 years of service. He was awarded the Navy Cross for heroism while piloting a Corsair fighter plane during the Okinawa campaign. Both Capt. Seaman and Lieut. Samares are attached to Marine Helicopter Squadron 262, MCAF, New River.

Informational Services Office
MCAS, Cherry Point, N.C.

Lost Child

An unscheduled taste of rugged combat training in jungle-like terrain was experienced by 100 Marine Recruit Depot trainees in San Diego recently. Novice Marines, undergoing recruit training at the huge recruit depot, joined in a city-wide search for a missing youngster when a call for help was broadcast by the San Diego police.

The meticulous hunt for three-year-old Frances Valencia was conducted in Balboa Park—only a stone's throw from busy downtown San Diego. The park is a mass of underbrush, crisscrossed with ravines and gullies. The search was hindered by a drizzly rain which drenched the searchers and made the hills slippery.

One recruit found a lost child, but not the missing girl. He discovered a little Mexican boy sobbing and wandering blindly around in a deep draw. The Marine took the youngster to the nearest high ground where two frightened parents claimed their son. The recruit rejoined the original search.

After more than six hours of fruitless hunting, the recruits returned to the Depot. The little girl was found two days later in nearby Tijuana where she had been taken by a relative.

Informational Services Section
MCRD, San Diego

Legal Beagle

Three and a half years of off-duty study has earned Captain Floyd C. Bagley a law degree from the American University, Washington, D.C. In recognition of his achievement, the Communications Watch Officer at Headquarters, Marine Corps, was awarded a letter of commendation by the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

Captain Bagley enlisted in the Marine Corps as a private in 1939, and held every enlisted rank before being advanced into the commissioned ranks. He served in the Pacific Theatre during World War II and was with the First Marine Division's Shore Party Battalion in Korea.

The captain has passed his Virginia State Bar examination.

Division of Information
Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps

END

JANUARY CRAZY CAPTION WINNER



SUBMITTED BY:
SGT. THOMAS L. O'CONNOR
A CO., 1st TK. BN.
1st MARINE DIVISION, FMF
CAMP PENDLETON, CALIF.

"Sergeant Kelly, from Special
Services, Miss."

Here's another chance for readers to dream up their own Crazy Captions. *Leatherneck* will pay \$25 for the craziest caption received before June 1. It's easy. Think up a crazy caption for the cartoon below, print it on the line under the cartoon and fill in your name and complete address. Tear out the cartoon and coupon and mail to *Leatherneck Magazine*, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D.C.

The winning caption will be published in the July issue.



NAME

ADDRESS IN FULL

456

THOSE BEST QUALIFIED

[continued from page 48]

every four hours. Admittance is by special permission only and visitors are always accompanied during their stay in the building. Each test and answer sheet has a serial number and commanding officers in the field receive testing materials through registered mail.

When the answer sheets arrive at Quantico for scoring they are accompanied by an Answer Sheet Roster which contains each man's name, composite score and a place for the number of correct answers he receives on the test. With it is another roster which contains names and composite scores of the Marines who have previously passed the test. The sections that originated each test receive the answer sheets for scoring. Much care is taken to make sure no answer sheet is lost and except for the three tests mentioned before, all are scored by hand.

The completed answer sheet rosters are forwarded to HQMC as quickly as T&E can score the tests. At Headquarters, the passing score is assigned for each test, and lists are prepared to show who passed and who failed. These are immediately sent to the units. At the same time, the Enlisted Section, Promotion Branch, at HQMC compiles a listing of the composite scores. By checking this against the number of promotions authorized in each grade and occupational field, they establish minimum cutting scores. As soon as each phase is completed, the field commands are notified in order to expedite promotions.

Local promotion boards are convened in each unit to consider the men eligible for promotion. Whenever it is possible, the Marine under consideration appears before his board. He is judged on his leadership qualities, appearance and knowledge of general military subjects. If the man holds an MOS which requires a Technical Test, he is quizzed on his specialty. After the personal interview, the recommendations of the board are placed before the commanding officer. It is for him to

make the final decision as to whether or not the Marine receives the promotion.

Selection for promotion in the staff grades is worked differently. A 15-man board is convened at HQMC, with representatives from each of the major occupational fields as members. If women staff NCOs are being considered, a Woman Marine officer is also a member of the board.

The Enlisted Section, Promotion Branch, handles all the clerical work before the board convenes. Its job is to provide a listing and draw the cases of all staff NCOs who meet the requirements for promotion. It checks for minimum time in grade, whether or not the NCO is in a disciplinary status and to see if he has passed the necessary tests. The jackets of the Marines who meet the requirements are assembled by occupational fields and presented to the board.

The Director of Personnel, Major General R. O. Bare, stated recently that "... the duties of a noncommissioned officer promotion board are basically to carefully consider the records furnished and ... to select from those considered, those best qualified for promotion." Insofar as it is practical, the staff NCO promotion board is modeled after the officer selection board.

In order for a staff NCO to be selected by the board, a majority of the members must approve the recommendation. Contrary to popular belief, there is no lineal list of eligible staff NCOs on file at HQMC. All staff NCOs who meet the minimum requirements are considered. The fact that a staff NCO is considered and not selected does not necessarily reflect discredit on the NCO. The number of available vacancies are filled if qualified Marines are available. The board is not allowed to select more than the allocated number in each occupational field. In order to ensure an objective approach, each board must establish its own standards and procedures, contingent, of course, on the allocation. No member of the board may serve more than once every five years. The actions and procedures of each board are confidential and not available to subsequent boards.

The enlisted promotion system is basically competitive and places the most emphasis on proficiency. Its aim is to provide the Marine Corps with the best qualified men available. It also gives Marines the chance to advance as rapidly as their ability permits and vacancies open.

When the lists are published and the familiar wail is heard, "Why didn't I get promoted?"—you can figure it's because of one of two reasons—either there were no openings, or you couldn't quite cut the mustard.

END



Leatherneck Magazine

SCHOOLS FOR EM

[continued from page 50]

COURSE: Remote Control System Repairman (Training in MOS 2181) Length: 12 weeks. **Requirements:** OF of 21, Sgt. and above, 18 months obligated service.

COURSE: Ammunition Technician (Training in MOS 2311) Length: 14 weeks. **Requirements:** MOS of 2311, Sgt. and above, 18 months obligated service.

Communication-Electronics School Bn MCRD, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

COURSE: Operational Communication Chief (Training in MOS 2529) Length: 24 weeks. **Requirements:** OF of 25, Staff NCO, 24 months obligated service, Confidential security clearance required.

COURSE: Radio Telegraph Operator (Training in MOS 2533, 6725) Length: 18 weeks. **Requirements:** Pvt., 20 months obligated service, GCT 90.

COURSE: Cryptographer (Training in MOS 2561) Length: 10 weeks. **Requirements:** OF 25 Sgt. and above, 24 months obligated service, Cryptographic security clearance required.

COURSE: Telephone Repair (Training in MOS 2636) Length: 22 weeks. **Requirements:** SSgt.-Corp., 24 months obligated service, GCT 100.

COURSE: Basic Radio (Training in MOS Basic for further training for qualification in MOS's 2638, 2771, and 2773) Length: 10 weeks. **Requirements:** 20 months obligated service, graduate of Electronics Technician Course (Class A School or equivalent background required).

COURSE: Terminal Equipment Repair Course (Training in MOS 2638)

Length: 7 weeks. **Requirements:** Graduate of Basic Radio Course, Communication-Electronics Schools Bn., required, graduate of Electronics Technician Course (Class A. School), or equivalent background, required.

COURSE: Ground Radio Repair (Training in MOS 2771) Length: 7 weeks. **Requirements:** Graduate of Basic Radio Course, Communication-Electronics School Bn., graduate of Electronics Technician Course (Class A School), or equivalent background, required.

COURSE: Sound Equipment Repair (Training in MOS 2773) Length: 6 weeks. **Requirements:** Graduate of Basic Radio Course, Communications-Electronics Schools Bn., graduate of Electronics Technician Course (Class A School), or equivalent background, required.

COURSE: Ground Radio Technician (Training in MOS 2771) Length: 24 weeks. **Requirements:** MOS 2771, 2773, 2638, Sgt. and above, 24 months obligated service.

COURSE: Basic Radar (To train graduates for further training for qualification in MOS's 2711 2721, 2731, 2741, 6641, and 6651) Length: 13 weeks. **Requirements:** 20 months obligated service, Confidential security clearance required, Graduate of Electronics Technician Course (Class A School), or equivalent required.

COURSE: Medium AAA Fire Control Repair (Training in MOS 2711) Length: 16 weeks. **Requirements:** 20 months obligated service remaining upon enrollment in Basic Radar Course, Confidential security clearance, graduate of Electronics Technician Course (Class A School), or equivalent background required, graduate of Basic Radar Course, Communication - Electronics School Bn., required.

COURSE: Light AAA Fire Control Re-

pair (Training in MOS 2721) Length: 16 weeks. **Requirements:** 20 months obligated service remaining upon enrollment in Basic Radar Course, Confidential security clearance, graduate of Electronics Technician Course (Class A School), or equivalent background required, graduate of Basic Radar Course, Communication - Electronics School Bn., required.

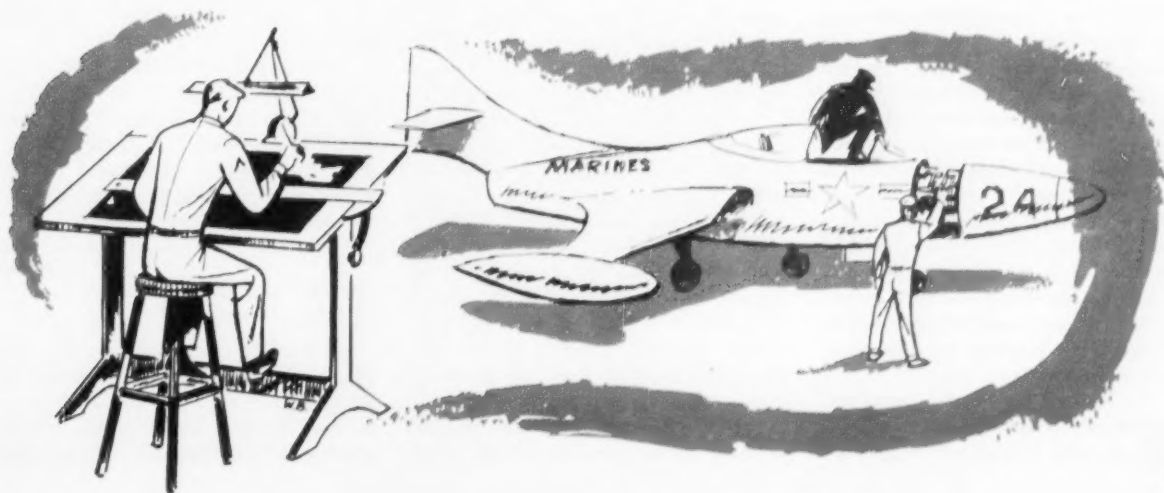
COURSE: Guided Missile Fire Control Repair (Training in MOS 2731) Length: 24 weeks. **Requirements:** 20 months obligated service remaining upon enrollment in Basic Radar Course, Confidential security clearance, graduate of Electronics Technician Course (Class A School), required, graduate of Basic Radar Course, Communication-Electronics School Bn., required.

COURSE: Ground Radar Repair (Training in MOS 2741) Length: 5 weeks. **Requirements:** 20 months obligated service remaining upon enrollment in Basic Radar Course, Confidential security clearance, Graduate of Electronics Technician Course (Class A School), or equivalent background required, Graduate of Basic Radar Course, Communication - Electronics School Bn., required.

COURSE: Ground Radar Technician (Training in MOS 2741) Length: 24 weeks. **Requirements:** MOS of 2741, Sgt. and above, 24 months obligated service, and Confidential security clearance.

COURSE: Aviation Radio Repair (Training in MOS 6621) Length: 14 weeks. **Requirements:** 20 months obligated service, GCT 110, Graduate of Electronics Technician Course (Class A School), or equivalent background, required.

COURSE: Aviation Radio Technician (Training in MOS 6621) Length: 24 weeks. **Requirements:** OF 66, Sgt. and above, and 24 (continued on page 62)



If I Were Commandant

Checks for \$25.00 have been mailed to the writers of the letters which appear on these pages. Leatherneck will continue to print—and pay for—ideas expressed by readers who have sincere constructive suggestions for a better Corps. If you were Commandant, what would you do? Your answer may bring you a check. Write your suggestions in the form of a double-spaced typewritten letter of not more than 200 words, and mail to Leatherneck, P. O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C.



Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would "crack down" on laxity in military courtesy and uniform discipline by a system of surprise inspections of all Marine Corps posts and stations.

I would inaugurate a department under the Inspector General designed to inspect the troops as they are on a day-to-day basis and not on the parade grounds lined up for a review.

The inspection teams which arrive at a given installation on a previously published schedule serve a purpose, but these inspectors are subjected to a lot of "eye-wash."

I realize that the "surprise inspection team" will inevitably be dubbed "Gestapo," but drastic discrepancies call for drastic measures and I consider the present laxity in wearing the uniform and in military courtesy drastic, therefore:

1. Each team would be composed of a lieutenant colonel, major, captain, lieutenant, and one master sergeant.

2. Inspections would be made without announcement and on a flexible schedule so that complete surprise would be accomplished.

3. Teams would not report to the commander of the installation until after the inspection period is completed. (The inspection could be accomplished in one half day.)

4. No formal inspection would be conducted and the team would not identify themselves to individuals.

5. Each team would, upon arrival, split up and cover the installation, ask questions and observe the extent to which uniforms are worn in a regulation manner and general courtesy.

6. Simple questions such as "Can you direct me to the Exchange?" or "What organization is this?" would be sufficient to establish whether personnel are in the habit of being courteous and whether they are properly instructed.

7. Upon completion of the inspection the senior member of the team

would compile the results and report to the commander of the installation. Written reports would be mailed to the office of the Inspector General prior to this report.

8. The teams would be responsible only for the inspection of uniforms and military courtesy. Of course, the teams would be very carefully selected.

This system would serve the local commander as well as the Commandant of the Marine Corps. The nature of the system would . . . enforce existing regulations on the level of the break-down, i.e., the junior officer and the noncommissioned officer.

Capt. John M. Baker
017052

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant of the Marine Corps, I would authorize enlisted men to make savings allotments to the Marine Corps Bank. Thus making it "painless" for enlisted men

to systematically save a portion of their pay each month.

At present, we have many Marines who have savings allotments to civilian banks. I'm sure these men would take advantage of the higher interest paid by the Marine Corps Bank if they were allowed to make their deposits by allotment.

The present system of depositing in the Marine Corps Bank is not only time consuming to both the disbursing officer and depositor but also tends to discourage the would-be thrifty Marine. The average Marine dislikes the "red tape" involved and usually after a few deposits gives the whole thing up "as too much trouble."

Furthermore, I would direct that the would-be depositor be interviewed by an officer prior to starting an allotment. This officer could explain the Marine Corps Bank's saving system to the man, and advise him as to the sensible amount to be deposited each month, taking into consideration the man's needs and financial obligations.

This, I believe, would eliminate the possibility of the man starting an allotment and stopping same a few months later, when he suddenly finds he has overestimated his savings ability.

TSgt. James H. Gentry
546181

Dear Sir:

I know that much has been written about the changing of the uniform of Marines. I would like to add the following to the list of suggestions, for this idea of mine would not alter the appearance of our uniform and would not be a costly change.

I wish that in our present shirts, both the khaki and tropical, there would be slots in the collar so that plastic collar tabs or stays would be inserted (like in civilian shirts) thus doing away with the present type collar stay which tends to make holes in both the collar and the shirt and which always keeps coming out of place. The plastic type tabs would keep the collar in place just as neatly, and would not cause damage to the collar and shirt after constant everyday wear.

Also, since the raincoat is worn by most personnel, I suggest that sleeves be added to the liner and that the knitted type wrist cuffs be added at the bottom of the sleeve to keep air from entering up the arm, thus making the coat much warmer.

Those are the changes I would make if I were Commandant.

SSgt. Joseph A. Rusciano
1088954

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would bring back a uniform that is almost extinct in the Marine Corps today; the camouflage utility uniform. Each recruit would be issued two sets, in addition to his regular clothing allowance, and thus would only be used for field work in FMF units.

The camouflaged utilities would stand up better under the beating of gun drill, fighting the brush of Pendleton and Lejeune, and the coral of Okinawa and other Pacific islands where Marine landings are held. It would do away with the problem of men falling out for formations and inspections in torn or patched utilities uniforms. Let our present utilities be used strictly for garrison.

Also, since the part the Marine Corps played in Korea, we have come to realize the need for night training. A faded utility uniform can be seen from quite some distance if there is moonlight. Again the camouflaged uniform would serve its purpose.

SSgt. Dwight E. Vicars
1070114

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would endeavor to obtain Congressional passage of a bill that would ease the financial burden in connection with providing medical care for dependents experienced by those enlisted Marines stationed in areas removed from any Armed Forces medical facility. Included in this category are a large number of personnel on recruiting duty and on the Inspector-Instructor staffs of many Organized Reserve units.

These independent duty assignments demand the utmost in performance from Marines, yet through the loss of so-called "fringe benefits" these same men are often placed in a position in which worry concerning finances has a tendency to detract from their military efficiency. Anyone having been on such duty well knows the expenses incurred not only in the payment of hospital and doctor bills but also in buying drugs and medicines, normally available at a base dispensary or naval hospital, necessary to provide proper medical care for a family.

In recent years, civilian committees reporting on military pay scales have indicated that salaries are tied to the fringe benefits and were it not for commissaries, exchanges, and dependents' medical care, their recommendations would be for higher pay for servicemen. Since men on independent duty do not benefit from any of these services, and since it takes only one or two routine visits to a doctor, with a prescription to be filled each visit, to upset the most carefully planned budget, why not compensation for their biggest and most unpredictable problem—dependents' medical care?

Major Angelo J. Sammartino
039660

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would instigate a special correspondence training program for Organized reservists who belong to units that specialize in a military occupational specialty other than the reservist's MOS.

For instance, if a Staff Sergeant belonged to a Truck Co. (3500) and his basic MOS due to previous training and experience was (2511) wire, he is not only required to be efficient in Motor Transport, but he is promoted on his knowledge of wire communications.

Many reservists, especially older men, find themselves in this group. They are having an increasingly difficult time assembling data to keep up with new equipment, modification and methods. I think this is adversely affecting scores on Technical Tests for promotion.

M.C.I. or the appropriate department could assemble courses or just lists of Technical Manuals with which a Marine of a certain grade and MOS should be familiar. They could furnish each unit with up-to-date lists and let each Marine apply for the Technical Manuals he requires.

This could also apply to regular Marines who wish to burn a little midnight oil preparing for Technical Tests.

This would not only help the individual, but the Marine Corps as well. He would be much better qualified and be a better Marine, especially if he were called to active duty to perform his particular job, which I believe, is the basic reason for the USMCR.

SSgt. Ralph W. Slade
995310
END

SCHOOLS FOR EM

[continued from page 59]

months obligated service.

COURSE: Aviation Radar Repair (Training in MOS 6641) Length: 10 weeks. Requirements: 20 months obligated service remaining upon enrollment in Basic Radar Course, GCT 110, Confidential security clearance, Graduate of Electronics Technician Course (Class A School), or equivalent background, required, Graduate of Basic Radar Course, Communications-Electronics Schools Bn., required.

COURSE: Aviation Radar Technician (Training in MOS 6641) Length: 24 weeks. Requirements: OF of 66, Sgt. and above, 24 months obligated service, and Confidential security clearance.

COURSE: Aviation Fire Control Repair (Training in MOS 6651) Length: 7 weeks. Details to be published later.

Marine Corps Supply School MCB, CAMP LEJEUNE, N. C.

COURSE: Advanced Supply Administration (Training in MOS 3049)

Length: 17 weeks. Requirements: OF 30, 31, Staff NCO, 18 months obligated service.

COURSE: Advanced Warehousing (Training in MOS 3051) Length: 8 weeks. Requirements: OF 30, 31, Staff NCO, 18 months obligated service.

COURSE: Advanced Mess Management (Training in MOS 3379) Length: 5 weeks. Requirements: OF of 33, TSgt.-SSgt., 18 months obligated service.

COURSE: Advanced Steward (Training in MOS 3619) Length: 12 weeks. Requirements: OF of 36, NCO, 18 months obligated service.

COURSE: Advanced Motor Transport (Training in MOS 3516) Length: 16 weeks. Requirements: OF of 35, Staff NCO, 18 months obligated service.

COURSE: Advanced Disbursing Clerks (Training in MOS 3411, 3431, 3441) Length: 12 weeks, OF 34, Sgt. and above, 18 months obligated service.

COURSE: Baker (Training in MOS 3311) Length: 12 weeks. Requirements: Sgt. and below, 18 months obligated service, 6 months prior service, GCT of 90. Experience in food handling field.

COURSE: Cook (Training in MOS 3371) Length: 8 weeks. Requirements: Sgt. and below, experience in food

handling field, 18 months obligated service, 6 months prior service, GCT of 90.

COURSE: Steward Cook/Attendant (Training in MOS 3611, 3613) Length: 16 weeks.

COURSE: Automotive Mechanics (Training in MOS 3516) Length: 12 weeks. Requirements: Sgt. and below, 18 months obligated service, GCT of 90, experience as auto mechanic desired.

Force Troops, FMFLant CAMP LEJEUNE, N. C.

COURSE: Aerial Delivery and Parachute Training (Training in MOS 7141) Length: 4 weeks. Requirements: Sgt. and below, 18 months obligated service and physically qualified for parachute jumping. Six months prior service.

Marine Corps Schools QUANTICO, VA.

COURSE: Staff NCO Course for Women. Length: 4 weeks. Requirements: Sgt. and above, 12 months obligated service.

Marine Corps Recruit Depot P.I., S.C.

COURSE: Recruiter School (Training in MOS 8411) Length: 6 weeks. Requirements: Sgt. and above, 18 months obligated service, GCT 90, additional requirements; Male—2 yr. HS; min. age 21, max. 40 except for MSgt.; Female—HS grad; min. age 20, max. 35. Both—no conviction by courts-martial during current enlistment; neat appearance, representative type Marine; able to drive auto.

COURSE: Field Music School (Training in MOS 5591) Length: 16 weeks. Requirements: Pfc. or Pvt., 18 months obligated service.

COURSE: Drill Instructor School (Training in MOS 8511) Length: 5 weeks. Requirements: NCO, 18 months obligated service, military neatness and bearing; proficiency marking of 5; conduct 4.

Marine Corps Recruit Depot SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

COURSE: Field Music School (Training in MOS 5591) Length: 16 weeks. Requirements: Pfc. or Pvt., 18 months obligated service.

COURSE: Sea School Length: 4 weeks. Requirements: 24 months obligated service, eligible for overseas duty; conduct markings 4; min. ht. 5'8"; min. wt. 130 lb.

COURSE: Drill Instructor School (Training in MOS 8511) Length: 5



weeks. *Requirements:* NCO, 18 months obligated service, military neatness and bearing; proficiency marking of 5; conduct 4. GCT 90.

Marine Barracks, NYD, Portsmouth, Va.

COURSE: Sea School. *Length:* 4 weeks. *Requirements:* 24 months obligated service, eligible for overseas duty; conduct marking 4; min. ht. 5'8"; min. wt. 130 lbs.

HQMC, Washington, D. C.

COURSE: Passenger Transportation Clerk (Training in MOS 3141) *Length:* 12 weeks. *Requirements:* Sgt. and above, 18 months obligated service.

COURSE: Electric Accounting Machine Operator (Training in MOS 4011) *Length:* 8 weeks. *Requirements:* Sgt. and below, 18 months obligated service, 6 months prior service, GCT of 100, High School graduate or equivalent. Passing score on Machine Operator Aptitude Test.

COURSE: Key Punch Operator (Training in MOS 4013) *Length:* 8 weeks. *Requirements:* Sgt. and below, 18

in MOS 4013) *Length:* 8 weeks. *Requirements:* Sgt. and below, 18 months obligated service, 6 months prior service, GCT of 100, High School graduate or equivalent. Passing score on Key Punch Operator Aptitude Test.

U. S. Navy Schools

USN School

NB, NEWPORT, R. I.

COURSE: Naval Justice (Training in MOS 0121) *Length:* 7 weeks. *Requirements:* 18 months obligated service, 6 months prior service.

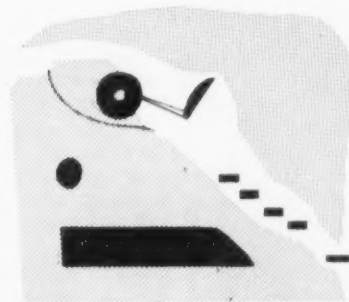
Ordnance Disposal School

INDIAN HEAD, MD.

COURSE: Explosive Ordnance Disposal (Land) and Special Weapons Disposal (Training in MOS 2336) *Length:* 16 weeks. *Requirements:* NCO, 18 months obligated service, volunteers required, qualified EOD Land graduates continue in SplWpnsDisp. Secret security clearance required for EOD; Top Secret Clearance required for Spl WpnDisp.

COURSE: Explosive Ordnance Disposal (Land) Refresher (Training in MOS 2336) *Length:* 4 weeks. *Requirements:* MOS 2336, Quotas (or additional quotas) secured upon request to HQMC, Graduate of EOD Land. Refresher required each year for men not performing in EOD duty in order to retain MOS 2336; required every 2d year for men performing EOD duty.

COURSE: Special Wpns Disposal Refresher (Training in MOS 2336) *Length:* 4 weeks. *Requirements:* MOS 2336, Quotas (or additional quotas) secured upon request to HQMC, Graduate of SWD.

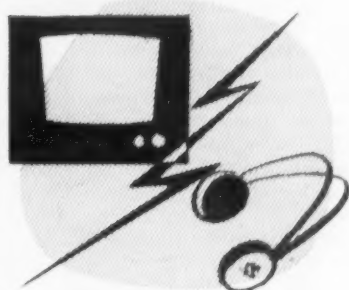


months obligated service, 6 months prior service, GCT of 100, High School graduate or equivalent. Passing score on Key Punch Operator Aptitude Test. *COURSE:* Marine Corps Exchange (Training in MOS 4111) *Length:* 14 weeks. *Requirements:* 18 months obligated service, 6 months prior service, GCT of 100, no courts-martial in current enlistment. High School graduate or equivalent desired.

HQ, Dept of Pacific SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

COURSE: Electric Accounting Machine Operator (Training in MOS 4011) *Length:* 8 weeks. *Requirements:* Sgt. and below, 18 months obligated service, 6 months prior service, GCT of 100, High School graduate or equivalent. Passing score on Machine Operator Aptitude Test.

COURSE: Key Punch Operator (Train-



Naval Training Center GREAT LAKES, ILL.

COURSE: Electronics Technician, Class "A". *Length:* 16 weeks. *Requirements:* 24 months obligated service, GCT of 110, volunteer required, graduates go to Communications-Electronics Scol Bn., MCRD, San Diego, for

further training (some exceptions.)

COURSE: Journalist, Class "A" (Training in MOS 4312) *Length:* 12 weeks. *Requirements:* NCO, 18 months obligated service.

Naval Station

**TREASURE ISLAND,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.**

COURSE: Electronics Technician, Class "A" *Length:* 16 weeks. *Requirements:* 24 months obligated service, GCT of 110, volunteer required, graduates go to Communications-Electronics School Bn, MCRD, San Diego, for further training (some exceptions).

COURSE: Radiac Instrument Repair *Length:* 8 weeks. *Requirements:* Sgt. and above, 18 months obligated service, instructor caliber students required. Background in electronics, physics, engineering desired.

Naval Training Center SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

COURSE: Instructor C-1, Class "B" *Length:* 4 weeks. *Requirements:* Staff NCO, instructor caliber students required. Course used primarily to train NCO's as NROTC instructors.

COURSE: Yeoman, Class "B" (Steno) (Training in MOS 0131) *Length:* 16 weeks. *Requirements:* 18 months obligated service, 6 months prior service, GCT 95, ability to spell properly and to type 30 words per minute required. Clerical experience desirable.

COURSE: Machinery Repairman (Training in MOS 1313) *Length:* 14 weeks. *Requirements:* Sgt. and below, 18 months obligated service, 8 months prior service.

COURSE: Motion Picture Operator C-1 (Training in MOS 8311) *Length:* 4 weeks, 12 months obligated service, 6 months prior service.

Naval Training Center NORFOLK, VA.

COURSE: Instructor C-1, Class "B" *Length:* 4 weeks. *Requirements:* Staff NCO, instructor caliber students required. Course used primarily to train NCO's as NROTC Instructors.

COURSE: Yeoman, Class "B" (Steno) (Training in MOS 0131) *Length:* 16 weeks. *Requirements:* 18 months obligated service, 6 months prior service, GCT 95, ability to spell properly and to type 30 words per minute required. Clerical experience desirable.

Phibtrantal

COURSE: Motion Picture Operator (Training in MOS 8311) *Length:* 4 weeks. *Requirements:* 12 months obligated service, 6 months prior service.

TURN PAGE

SCHOOLS FOR EM (cont.)

Mare Island, Navy Shipyard, Vallejo, Calif.

COURSE: Cryptographic Repair. (Training in MOS 2633) *Length:* 8 weeks. *Requirements:* MOS 2631 SSgt., Corp., 18 months obligated service, cryptographic security clearance required.

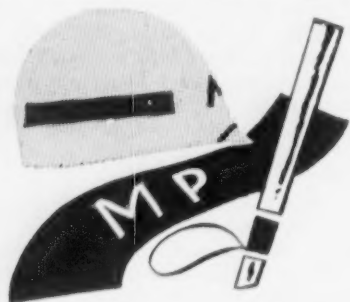
Naval Station, Brooklyn, N. Y.

COURSE: Cryptographic Repair. (Training in MOS 2633) *Length:* 8 weeks. *Requirements:* MOS 2631, SSgt., Corp., 18 months obligated service, cryptographic security clearance required.

U. S. Army Schools

Provost Marshal School CAMP GORDON, GA.

COURSE: Criminal Investigation (Training in MOS 0111) *Length:* 9



weeks. *Requirements:* NCO, 18 months obligated service.

COURSE: Lie Detector Operator (Training in MOS 0111) *Length:* 8 weeks. *Requirements:* Staff NCO, 18 months obligated service, graduate of Criminal Investigation Course or equivalent experience.

COURSE: MP Advanced. (Training in MOS 8111) *Length:* 7 weeks. *Requirements:* Staff NCO, 18 months obligated service.

Army Intelligence School FT. HOLABIRD, MD.

COURSE: CIC Basic Investigation (Training in MOS 0211) *Length:* 14 weeks. *Requirements:* Sgt., Corp., 18 months obligated service, Secret security clearance required. Intelligence experience highly desirable.

COURSE: Photo Interpretation. (Training in MOS 0241) *Length:* 15 weeks. *Requirements:* Sgt., Corp., 18 months obligated service, Secret security clearance required. Normal color

perception required. Intelligence experience desired.

Infantry School FT. BENNING, GA.

COURSE: Inf Operations, Reconnaissance, and Intelligence. (Training in MOS 0231, 0369) *Length:* 6 weeks. *Requirements:* OF of 02, 03, Sgt. and above, 18 months obligated service, Confidential security clearance required.

COURSE: Ranger. (Training in MOS 0311) *Length:* 8 weeks. *Requirements:* OF 03 Sgt. and above, 18 months obligated service, volunteer required. Max. age, 33, qual. swimmer. Excellent physical condition.

Artillery School, AAA & GM Branch FT. BLISS, TEX.

COURSE: Skysweeper Gunnery and Employment (Training in MOS 0741) *Length:* 4 weeks. *Requirements:* OF 07, Sgt. and above, 18 months obligated service, Confidential security clearance. Basic knowledge of HS math and Skysweeper gunnery problems.

Artillery School FT. SILL, OKLA.

COURSE: Artillery Sound Ranging, Supervision (Training in MOS 0843) *Length:* 6 weeks. OF 08, Sgt. and above, 18 months obligated service GCT of 100.

COURSE: Artillery Flash Ranging, Supervision. (Training in MOS 0841) *Length:* 5 weeks. *Requirements:* OF 08, Sgt. and above, 18 months obligated service, GCT 100.

COURSE: Artillery Ballistics Meteorology (Training in MOS 0847) *Length:* 10 weeks. *Requirements:* Sgt.-Corp., 18 months obligated service, GCT 100, Normal color and depth perception and credit for courses in trig or plane geometry at High School level.

COURSE: Artillery Survey, Supervision (Training in MOS 0848) *Length:* 6 weeks. *Requirements:* OF 08, Staff NCO, 18 months obligated service, qualified artillery surveyor with normal color and depth perception.

Engineer School FT. BELVOIR, VA.

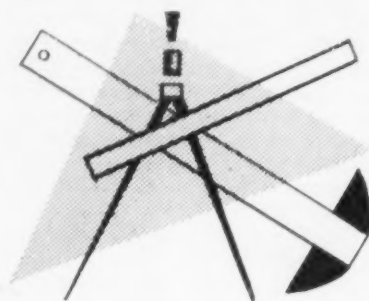
COURSE: Diesel Engine Repair (Training in MOS 1344) *Length:* 10 weeks. *Requirements:* Sgt. and below, 18 months obligated service, 8 months prior service, GCT of 90.

COURSE: Construction Drafting (Training in MOS 1411) *Length:* 11 weeks. *Requirements:* Sgt. and below, 18 months obligated service, 8 months prior service, GCT of 90, normal color perception.

COURSE: Construction Surveying (Training in MOS 1413) *Length:* 10 weeks. *Requirements:* Sgt. and below, 18 months obligated service, 8 months prior service, GCT 95, credit for courses in trig or plane geometry at High School level.

COURSE: Topographic Survey (Training in MOS 1443) *Length:* 10 weeks. *Requirements:* Sgt. and below, 18 months obligated service, 8 months prior service, GCT 95, Stereovision. Credit for courses in trig or plane geometry at High School level.

COURSE: Cartographic Drafting (Training in MOS 1441) *Length:* 11



weeks. *Requirements:* Sgt. and below, 18 months obligated service, 8 months prior service, GCT 90, Stereovision and normal color and depth perception.

COURSE: Multiplex Map Compiling (Training in MOS 1441) *Length:* 10 weeks. *Requirements:* Sgt. and below, 18 months obligated service, 8 months prior service, GCT 100, graduate of Cartographic Drafting Course.

COURSE: Offset Press Operation (Training in MOS 1533) *Length:* 8 weeks. *Requirements:* Sgt. and below, 18 months obligated service, 8 months prior service, GCT 90, normal color perception.

Ordnance School, Aberdeen Proving Ground ABERDEEN, MD.

COURSE: M-48 Tank Turret (Training in MOS 1861) *Length:* 4 weeks. *Requirements:* MOS 1861, NCO, 12 months obligated service.

COURSE: M-43 Fuel and Electrical Systems, Power Transmission and Chassis (Training in MOS 1841) *Length:* 2 weeks. *Requirements:* MOS 1841, NCO, 12 months obligated service.

COURSE: M-43 Tank Turret and Fire Control (Training in MOS 1861) *Length:* 3 weeks. *Requirements:* MOS 1861, NCO, 12 months obligated service.

COURSE: Heavy Artillery Repair (Training in MOS 1861) *Length:* 2 weeks. (continued on page 78)

SPORTS SHORT



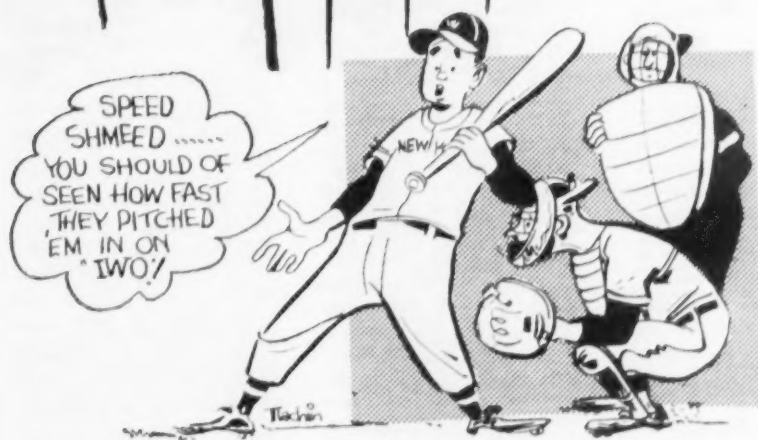
HENRY "HANK" BAUER is one of the chief reasons the New York Yankees have won six American League pennants and five World's Series in the past eight seasons. The Yankee right fielder's quiet manner beguiles his fierce competitive spirit.

Manager Casey Stengel places a high value on Bauer whose consistency shows up in his .295 lifetime batting average. During mid-season last year Stengel stated that only if Bauer broke out of his hitting slump could the Yankees win the pennant. Bauer began hitting at a torrid pace and the Yankees moved out in front again.

In the 1951 World Series, Bauer provided the fans with a typical Frank Merriwell finish. In the final game of the series he broke a 1-1 tie with a bases-loaded triple. The Giants closed the margin to 4-3 and had the tying run on base when Bauer made a spectacular sitting catch six inches from the ground to win the series. In the 1953 series Bauer scored the winning run on Billy Martin's single, giving the Yankees their unprecedented fifth consecutive World's championship.

The former Marine, who served from 1942 to '45 and received two Bronze Stars and a Purple Heart, has never forgotten the men who were not so fortunate as he. His visits to veterans' hospitals have been countless, and because of his untiring efforts he was recently awarded the 52 Association's medal of honor for outstanding service to the wounded. Bauer was the first athlete to receive the award from this volunteer group which aids wounded veterans.

Sgt. David B. Biesel



Transfers



Each month *Leatherneck* publishes names of the top three pay grade personnel transferred by Marine Corps Special Orders. We print as many as space permits. These columns list abbreviations of both old and new duty stations. This feature is intended primarily to provide information whereby Marines may maintain a closer contact with this important phase of the Corps. This listing is for information purposes only, and is NOT to be construed as orders. It is subject to HQMC modifications.

MASTER SERGEANTS

AREDE, James (0141) MCAS El Toro to MarPac
ANDERSON, Jack G. (3371) MB NB Buelton to HQMC
BAILEY, Louis F. (0141) MarPac to istMarDiv
BARNES, Roger W. (0369) istMAW to 2dMarDiv
BATEY, Eugene (4131) istMAW to 2dMAW
BELFIELD, Albert H. (2639) 3dMarDiv to MCAS El Toro
BELVIN, Jr., Benjamin C. (0141) 3dMarDiv to MB NAATC NAS Corpus Christi
BERCE, Lawrence A. (0141) 3dMarDiv to MCAS El Toro
BERGLUND, William C. (2629) ForTrps 29 Palms to MCAS Santa Ana
BLACK, Curtis M. (3049) 9th MCRD to ForTrps CamLej
BOLGER, Harold M. (1802) 2dMarDiv to MCB CamPen FFT
BOSLEY, Luther R. (2261) ForTrps CamLej to MCB Kaneohe Bay
BRITT, George W. (0412) 2dMAW to MCB CamPen
BROWN, Earl R. (0011) ist15mmGunBn Denver to MCB CamPen FFT
BUCKNER, Robert R. (0441) MAD NATTC Memphis to MCAS El Toro FFT
BURY, Joseph J. (0141) MB NB Pearl Harbor TH to istMarDiv
BUTLER, Henry V. (2131) ForTrps 29 Palms to istMarDiv
BUTTS, Harold J. (0048) MCAS Miami to ForTrps CamLej
CANNON, Glyn E. (0141) MD USS MACON to MD NRC NB NorVa
CRIBAN, Anthony J. (0761) 7thAutoWpnBtry Atlantic City NJ to MCRDep PI
CORREIRA, George (3371) MB NB Newport RI to 4thMar (Reinf) Oahu TH
CRITTENDEN, Robert L. (2843) istMAW to MarPac
DAILEY, Louis H. (1179) ForTrps CamLej to 7thEngCo Green Bay Wis
DAVIS, James R. (3371) MarPac to MCAS El Toro FFT
DEAN, Jr., James A. (0011) 2dMarDiv to ist105mmHowBn Richmond Va
DETHFIELD, Lloyd E. (0369) 2dMarDiv to MCB CamPen FFT
EGLEY, Robert J. (3049) 3dMarDiv to istMarDiv
ERLY, Robert (0761) 8thAutoWpnBtry Fresno Calif to MCB CamPen FFT
ERNISSE, Warren E. (9000) NavPhibB Coronado SDiego to MB Treasure Is
EWING JR, Forrest L. (0412) 2dMAW to MCAS El Toro FFT

GAGANICH, George J. (2639) istMarDiv to MCRDps SDiego
GORAS, Joseph F. (3001) MarCorSup-Cen Albany Ga to HQ FMFPac NB Pearl Harbor TH
GRABOWSKI, Harley A. (3371) MarPac to MCB CamPen FFT
GRAY, Richard P. (3071) istMAW to 2dMAW
GROGAN, Edw. W. (0141) 87thSpIntCo Albuquerque NM to istMarDiv
GULICK, Nicholas (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCAS Miami Fla
HARTMAN, George L. (2311) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
HERNANDEZ, Jr., Frank L. (0161) istMAW to MarPac
HINTZ, Israel H. (0049) FMFPac to 2dMarDiv
HITCHENS, Joseph G. (3371) ForTrps 29 Palms to MCB CamLej
HOWARD, Claude D. (1861) ForTrps 29 Palms to MarCorSup-Cen Albany Ga
INMAN, Richard L. (4131) MB NB Gino Bay to 2dMarDiv
IVES, Leon C. (0141) 2dMarDiv to MarPac
JAMES, William O. (0911) istTerrier-SAMBN NGB China Lake Calif to MB Treasure Is
JOHNSON, Jr., Albert E. (3371) ForTrps CamLej to MCB CamPen
JOHNSON, Hugh S. (0141) 2dMarDiv to MB NNSVD Ptmh VA
JOHNSON, Robert W. (3516) 3dMarDiv to istMarDiv
JOHNSON, Wesley D. (6731) MCAS CherPt to MCAS El Toro FFT
JONES, Stanley T. (3061) istMAW to MarPac
KAMIG, John F. (0369) 3dMarDiv to istMarDiv
KEIL, Richard L. (3071) istMAW to MCAS El Toro
KING, Troy A. (2131) MarPac to istMarDiv
KLANESKI, William J. (2639) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamLej
LANDREVILLE, Alfred C. (0761) istAutoWpnBtry Akron to MCB CamPen FFT
LANE, Larry R. (2639) AirFMFPac to MCRDep PI
LANGLEY, John D. (3061) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps CamLej
LEE, J. O. (3049) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
LEGG, Paul W. (3049) istMarDiv to 5thSpIntCo Tulare Calif
LINBERG, Donald W. (0141) MCB CamLej to istWpnBn Forest PA III
LOCKE, Charles A. (0141) MB NavPhibB WASH DC to HQMC
LOISO, Gaetano J. (0751) ist90mmGunBn Freemansburg Pa to MCB CamPen FFT
LONG, Benjamin F. (1871) 3dMarDiv to istMarDiv
MAC PHAIL, Kenneth E. (0369) 2dMarDiv to MCB CamPen FFT
MAGUIRE, Jr., Joseph F. (0011) ist105mmHowBn Richmond Va to MCRDep PI
MANION, Harry C. (0231) 2dMarDiv to MB FlAcCo Yokosuka Japan

MATHEWS, Guy L. (3121) MarCorSup-Cen Albany Ga to MCRDep PI
MINAHAN, Thomas J. (0141) MCB CamLej to MD NB Trinidad BWI
MONK, Matthew D. (0369) 3dMarDiv to 87thSpIntCo Abilene Tex
MONTAGNO, Alfred G. (1831) 12th MCRD to MCB CamPen FFT
MORRIS, Bernard N. (3049) MarPac to MCAS El Toro FFT
MURPHY, Jack E. (0412) 2dMAW to MCAS El Toro FFT
MYERS, Richard A. (1449) ForTrps CamLej to MB NTC GLakes
MC AVAY, Robert J. (5519) 3dMarDiv to MCRDep PI
MC FADDEN, Lawrence D. (3211) 2dMarDiv to MCRDps PI
MC KENZIE, Rufus A. (0141) 3dMarDiv to MCB Quant
MC LAUGHLIN, William E. (0011) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
MC LAWSON, Rodney R. (4131) istMAW to FMFlant NB NorVa
MC MULLAN, Bethna (0011) 3dMarDiv to istMarDiv
NEWTON, Glenford A. (3516) istMAW to 2dMarDiv
NISWANDER, Woodrow W. (0141) 3dMarDiv to MCAS El Toro
NORRIS, John L. (0141) 3dMarDiv to MCRDep PI
NORRIS, William W. (0141) MB NAS QuonPt to 2dMAW
OHRAZDA, Jr., Frank R. (1449) ForTrps CamLej to MCB CamPen FFT
PARTRIDGE, George R. (3516) ForTrps 29 Palms to MCAS El Toro
PERLMAN, Jerome (2639) MCSFA Ptmh Va to MCRDps SDiego
PETERS, Robert W. (1347) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps 29 Palms
PIECZARKA, Victor M. (0141) 44thSpIntCo Boise Idaho to istMarDiv
POFFER, Robert E. (3021) AirFMFPac to MCAS El Toro FFT
PYLLE, Louis W. (2561) istMAW to 2dMarDiv
ROBBINS, James W. (0741) 9thAutoWpnBtry Joliet Ill to ForTrps 29 Palms
ROBINSON, William C. (4131) MCSFA Ptmh Va to MCB Quant
ROCKWELL, Blaine M. (0011) 3dMarDiv to istMarDiv
ROWE, John E. (3431) istMAW to MCB CamLej
ROWLETT, Curtis S. (3311) MCB CamLej to MCAS Kaneohe Bay
ROSS, Lynn F. (1871) ForTrps CamLej to MCB CamPen FFT
RULL, Wesley A. (4611) AirFMFlant to MCAS El Toro FFT
RUMER, Galen E. (3349) 2dMAW to MCB CherPt
SANDER, Dorwood K. (0369) HQMC to 2dMarDiv
SANDLER, Lester (0141) HQMC to 21stSpIntCo Compton Calif
SCOLLIN, Michael W. (0141) MarPac to MCB CamPen FFT
SHAW, Jr., Charles M. (0369) istMCRD to MCB CamPen FFT
SIRGAND, William (2529) MCB CamLej to MCB CamPen FFT
SISSON, Samuel E. (0431) 2dMAW to MAD NATTC Jax

SPADARO, Samuel A. (0141) 3dMarDiv to MCAS El Toro
SPENCER, Philip W. (5511) 12th MCRD to MCAS El Toro FFT
STARR, Julius H. (1841) istTKBN SDiego to MCB CamPen FFT
STORY, Thomas J. (3371) MAD NATTC Memphis to MCRDep PI
STRONACH, Donald A. (0431) 3dMarDiv to H&SBn FMFPac Pearl Harbor TH
SWEARINGEN, Thomas T. (3411) MB NB Bklyn to MCB CamPen FFT
SWEENEY, Francis M. (0369) istMAW to MD NRC NB Ptmh NH
SWEET, Archibald G. (0369) istMAW to MB NB NorVa
TILDES, Norman H. (0121) MarPac to HQMC
THARP, William D. (3049) MarPac to MCAS Kaneohe Bay Oahu TH
THOMAS, Grady R. (0141) ForTrps 29 Palms to MCAS El Toro
THOMPSON, William J. (2539) 2dMarDiv to MCRDps SDiego
TROJANOWSKI, Richard S. (0011) 12th MCRD to ForTrps 29 Palms
TYSON, Joseph C. (0161) istMAW to MarPac
VESS, Clarence W. (0011) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps CamLej
VITALIE, Frank A. (3371) istMAW to istMarDiv
VOGEL, Morris (3049) istMAW to 2dMAW
VOORHEES, John D. (1369) 3dMarDiv to 8thEngCo Portland Ore
Walker, Jr., Robert R. (0141) 3dMarDiv to 3dSpIntCo Joplin Mo.
WALLACE, Howard E. (0141) 12th MCRD to MCAS El Toro FFT
WHITE, Albert R. (3311) MCS Quant to MCB CamLej
WHITE, Don D. (0369) 2dMarDiv to MCB CamPen FFT
WHITE, Forrest I. (0141) HQMC to MB NB Pearl Harbor TH
WHITE, John M. (3211) MarPac to MCB CamPen FFT
WINGARD, Celia E. (3371) 2dMarDiv to MCB CamPen FFT
WOOD, Edward N. (0231) FMFPac to MCB CamPen
WOODCOCK, Minus (1347) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamPen
YOUNG, Lauritz W. (1309) MarPac to 8thEngCo Portland Ore

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS

ANNESE, Robert G. (1861) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
ARNOLD, Ernest W. (3371) ForTrps 29 Palms to MarPac
BARKER, Jr., Arthur W. (3049) MB NAD Earle NJ to MCRDps PI
BASS, George L. (0369) 3dMarDiv to istMarDiv
BEANE, Jr., James O. (2336) AirFMFPac to MB NPF Indian Head MD
BEHLKE, Victor R. (0369) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
BETTERNGOULT, John S. (0369) MCRDps PI to MCB CamLej
BOLAND, Robert T. (1379) 2dMarDiv to MB NPF Indian Head MD
BOYCE, George D. (3371) ForTrps 29 Palms to MarPac
BRADY, Edward H. (0141) istMAW to ForTrps 29 Palms
BUCK, Jr., George (2336) istMarDiv to AirFMFPac Oahu TH
BUTLER, Wilfred (1379) 3dMarDiv to istMarDiv
CALDERON, Pete R. (1841) istTKCo San Bruno Calif to MCB CamPen FFT
CALDWELL, George R. (0369) 3dMarDiv to 75thSpIntCo Ptmh Ohio
CAMPBELL, Gayler J. (0761) ForTrps 29 Palms to MCRDps SDiego
CAMPBELL, Don D. (2529) 3dMarDiv to 2d105mmHowBn LosA
CARTMILL, Robert D. (0141) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant
CHAPMAN, Charles H. (3049) istMAW to MarPac
CHATHAM, Grady E. (0369) istMarDiv to MCB CamPen
COLBORN, Charles F. (0369) 3dMarDiv to MARTD MARTC NAS Los Alamitos
COLLINS, Ray J. (6511) MAD NATTC Jax to MCAS El Toro FFT
COMBS, Clifford (4131) 3dMarDiv to 2dMAW
COMEAU, Romeo A. (3049) istProvMarGrndDTF Oahu TH to MCAS El Toro
COOPER, Paul W. (6412) MCAS CherPt to MCAS El Toro FFT
CROCKER, Jr., Jesse W. (0141) 93dSpIntCo Joplin Mo to MCAS El Toro FFT
CROWE, Carl N. (2645) MCS Quant to MCB CamPen FFT
DADONA, Jr., Frank J. (0369) MCRDps PI to 2dMarDiv
DARMON, Wesley C. (0369) 3dMarDiv to istMarDiv
DARCHE, Jr., Homer J. (1316) 2dMarDiv to MCB CamLej
DAVIS, Michael J. (1831) MCSFA Ptmh Va to MCB CamPen FFT
DAVIS, William C. (3231) MCB CamLej to MCB CamPen FFT
DAVIS, William E. (6431) MCAS Miami to MAD NATTC Jax
DAWSON, Charles C. (0369) MAD NATTC Jax to MCB CamPen FFT
DAWSON, Marvin D. (0441) FMFPac to ForTrps 29 Palms
DEALE, Clyde C. (3049) 75thSpIntCo Strubenville Ohio to MD H&SBnActa Naples Italy
DE ANGELO, Thomas J. (5041) istMAW to MCS Quant

DEMART, Lawrence A. (0231) FMF-
Lant to MCRDns PI
DEPREKKE, Peter L. (2771) 2dMar-
Div to MCRDns SDiego
DE SABATINO, Fred J. (3049) 3d-
MarDiv to MCSFA Plasmh Va
DIDRIKSON, Robert G. (1811) 3d-
MarDiv to 1stMarDiv
DOLITTLE, Guy W. (0141) 3dMar-
Div to 1stMarDiv
DONAHUE, Patrick E. (0849) 3dMar-
Div to 4thMar (Reinf) Oahu TH
DONOVAN, Gerald J. (1169) MarPac
to MCAS El Toro FET
DRENNAN Jr., William A. (0811) 3d-
MarDiv to 2dMarDiv
DUBAL, Duward M. (0811) 3dMar-
Div to 2dMarDiv
DUNHAM, Freeman J. (1871) 3dMar-
Div to 1stMarDiv
DYNES Jr., William J. (3049) 3dMar-
Div to MarPac
EAGAN, Bernard K. (1823) 4thMar
(Reinf) Oahu TH to FortTrps Cam-
Lej
ELLIOTT, Keith E. (6413) 12th
MCRD to MCB CamLej
FAGAN, Henry L. (5597) 3dMarDiv
to MarPac
FAIRBANKS, Arnold H. (4131) 1st-
MAW to MCAS El Toro
FEWELL, Kenneth O. (4131) MarPac
to MCAS El Toro
GANT, Adrian B. (0369) 3dMarDiv
to MCB CamLej
GATES, William L. (1379) 3dMarDiv
to MCB CamLej
GENTRY, Robert N. (3371) FortTrps
29 Palms to MarPac
GIBSON, Herchel R. (3371) 2dMAW
to MCB CamPen FFT
GIERTSEN, Charles F. (2543) 2d-
MarDiv to MCRDns SDiego
GLISTA, Leopold (6431) 2dMAW to
MAD NATTC Jax
GODWIN, John E. (2543) 2dMarDiv
to MCRDns SDiego
GOLDING Jr., Earl L. (3537) Fort-
Trps 29 Palms to MCAS El Toro
FFT
GRISSER, Henry M. (3049) MCB
CamLej to MB NAD Earle NJ
GUIDRY, Huey L. (3049) 2dMarDiv
to MCB CamLej
HALE, Olin D. (0141) 2dMAW to
MCRDns PI
HALE, Hoyt S. (0811) 1st105mmHow-
Btry Chattanooga Tenn to MCB
CamPen FFT
HAMBY, William A. (1369) 3dMar-
Div to 2dMarDiv
HAWNES, Robert E. (3049) FortTrps
29 Palms to MarPac
HEBB, John M. (0141) 1stMAW to
2dMAW
HEIMLICH, Edgar W. (0141) MCB
CamLej to MCB CamPen FFT
HELFERICH, Donald L. (0431) 3dMar-
Div to FMFLant NB NorVa
HENNIGAR, Hollis J. (4611) Air-
FMFLant to MCAS El Toro FFT
HENRY Jr., Carl J. (2741) 3dMarDiv
to MarCorCdeph Phila
HINCHCLIFFE, David H. (0369) 3d-
MarDiv to 1stMarDiv
HORAK, George W. (0369) 1stMarDiv
to MCB CamPen
HOUSTON, Jasper W. (3537) 3dMar-
Div to 1stMarDiv
HUDSON, Harold E. (1841) FortTrps
29 Palms to MCB CamPen FFT
HUNTER, Stuart T. (1871) MarPac
to MCB CamPen FFT
HURT, George H. (0369) 1stMarDiv
to MCB CamPen
JACKSON, Jimmy L. (5581) 3dMar-
Div to MCS Quant
JAMERSON, Herbert C. (2639) 3dMar-
Div to 2dMarDiv
JENNINGS, Harry K. (3049) MCSFA
Plasmh Va to MB BNSYd Plasmh Va
JENNINGS, Roland W. (3521) 2dMar-
Div to MCB CamPen FFT
JOHNSON, Donald D. (0369) 3dMar-
Div to 1stMarDiv
JOHNSON, Hurace J. (0141) 3dMar-
Div to MarPac
JOHNSON, Richard F. (1169) FortTrps
CamLej to MCB CamLej
JONES, Alfred (6431) 2dMAW to
MAD NATTC Jax
JONES, Henry L. (3049) MarCorSop-
Cen Albany Ga to MCAS El Toro
FFT
JORDAN, Peter H. (0141) MB NAD
Earle NJ to MCAS El Toro FFT
JUNGERT, Bernard W. (0721) Fort-
Trps 29 Palms to 9thAutoWpnsBtry
Joliet Ill
KARLING, Kenneth F. (0141) 3d-
MarDiv to 6th MCRD
KERRIGAN, Richard T. (0141) Fort-
Trps CamLej to HASBn Pearl Har-
bor TH
KING, Kirby K. (2131) MarCorSop-
Cen Albany Ga to MCB CamPen
FFT
KRAUCHICK, Walter (3516) 1stMAW
to 2dMarDiv
KRYSINSKI, Richard C. (3371) Fort-
Trps 29 Palms to MarPac
LARSEN, Loren L. (3071) 1stMAW
to MCAS El Toro
LAZARKO, Louis H. (0231) FMFPac
to 1stMarDiv
LESCAULT, Francis H. (2645) 1st-
SigFidMaintCo Ft Schuyler NY to
MCAS El Toro FFT
LONG, Everett M. (0121) AirFMF-
Lant to MB NB NorVa
LONG, Harold W. (6611) 2dMAW to
MAD NATTC Memphis
LORENZO, Ralph (1041) 3dMarDiv to
2dMAW
LOVELAND, William O. (3371) Fort-
Trps CamLej to MCB CamPen FFT
MAFFIOLI, Leonard J. (0141) 1st-
TerriorSABMS NOTS China Lake
Calif to 1stMarDiv
MAIBUECHER, Adam (2539) 3dMar-
Div to FortTrps CamLej

MARTIN Jr., Manuel (0741) MarPac
to MD NRC NB NorVa
MATTHEWS, Jack E. (3561) MarPac
to MCB CamPen FFT
MEANS, John R. (0811) 4th MCRD
to 4thMar (Reinf) Oahu TH
MITCHELL, Thomas W. (1379) 7th
EngCo Green Bay Wis to 1stMarDiv
MORRIS, Melvin G. (2561) MCAS
Kaneohe Bay to FortTrps CamLej
MOULTON, Harland E. (2639) MCSFA
Plasmh Va to MCRDns SDiego
MC BRIDE, Charles W. (0369) 3d-
MarDiv to MB FieAcfs Yokosuka
Japan
MC CAFFERY, William G. (1379) 2d-
MarDiv to MCB CamPen FFT
MC INNES, John M. (4136) 1stMAW
to MCAS El Toro
MC NEEL, Stanley D. (2561) 3dMar-
Div to FMFLant NB NorVa
NAZARCHUK, Daniel A. (0761) Fort-
Trps 29 Palms to 7thAutoWpnsBtry
Atlantic City NJ
NEITH, James E. (0441) 3dMarDiv to
NavPhibB LCreek NorVa
NERIS, Peter J. (0369) MCAS Miami
to 4thMar (Reinf) Oahu TH
NORTHON, Lawrence E. (0141) 4thMar
(Reinf) Oahu TH to AirFMFPac
Kaneohe Bay
OLIVER, Scollis D. (0369) 3dMarDiv
to 5thSpInfCo Lansing Mich
O'NEAL, Goodwin I. (4611) 1stMar-
Div to MCAS El Toro
PATRINOS, Charles (0369) 1stMarDiv
to MCB CamPen
PAUTSCH, Allen J. (0141) 9th
MCRD to 2dMarDiv
PAZ, Bonifacio S. (2339) AirFMFPac
to MB NS Treasure Is
PIEL, Edward A. (0369) 1stMarDiv
to MCB CamPen
PINO, Fernando E. (0369) 3dMarDiv
to 2dMarDiv
PLANT, Bernard M. (0811) 3dMarDiv
to 2dMarDiv
POSTEL, Edward J. (2511) FortTrps 29
Palms to MCAF Santa Ana
POUNDS, Robert L. (1169) 3dMarDiv
to 2dMarDiv
POWELL, Robert H. (0811) 3dMarDiv
to 2dMarDiv
PRESKITT, James E. (3371) 1stMAW
to MCB CamLej
PRESSLEY, Lee R. (3537) 6th
MCRD to MCB CamLej
QUINTERO, John G. (0369) 1stMar-
Div to MCB CamPen
RATHBURN, George W. (0141) 9th
MCRD to MCB CamPen
REFF, Russell (0369) 9th MCRD to
2dMarDiv
RHODES, Dayton M. (0211) 1stMAW
to MCAF Santa Ana
RICE, James H. (3516) 4thEngCo So
Charleston WVa to MCB CamPen
FFT
RIPLEY, Carroll A. (5597) 3dMarDiv
to MCRDns PI
ROBERTS, Charles A. (1379) 2dMar-
Div to MCAS El Toro FFT
ROSE Jr., Glenn A. (0231) 3dMarDiv
to 1stMAW
ROZIER, Walter G. (4131) MB NFO
Indian Head Md to MB NB Gtmo
Bay
SABATINI, Louis V. (6621) MCAS El
Toro to AirFMFPac Oahu TH
SALLIN, William F. (3371) 2dtkBn
Syracuse NY to MB NB Boston
SCHAFFER, Dale B. (0141) MCAS
Miami to MCB CamPen FFT
SCHILLING, Edgar D. (3049) MarCor-
Cdeph Phil to MarCorSopCen Al-
bany Ga
SCHNEIDER, Regis G. (2511) 2dMar-
Div to MCRDns SDiego
SHAW, Charles J. (3061) 1stMarDiv
to MCB CamPen
SHOVAR, Robert J. (1169) MB 8th
and Eye sts WashDC to MB NTC
GLakes
SIETMAN, William H. (5911) MCRDns
PI to MCS Quant
SLAGLE, Virgil P. (0369) 87thSpInf-
Co Abilene Tex to MCB CamPen
FFT
SMITH, John G. (4312) 3dMarDiv to
6th MCRD
SMITH, William R. (3537) MCS Quant
to MCB CamPen FFT
SPENCER, Bradley A. (0231) 2dMar-
Div to Hq FMFPac NB Pearl Har-
bor TH
STACK, James E. (3311) MarPac to
MCB CamPen FFT
STEWART, Joseph S. (0369) 3dMar-
Div to 2dMarDiv
STOCKTON Jr., James E. (2511) 1st-
MarDiv to MCRDns SDiego
STUCKEY, John E. (0811) 2dMarDiv
to MCRDns PI
SWIERCZEK, Theodore A. (0369) 3d-
MarDiv to 1stMarDiv
TETREAU, Gabriel O. (0141) 23d-
RifleCo Lewiston Me to HQMC
THOMPSON, Charlie W. (5519) Air-
FMFPac to MB 8th and Eye sts
WashDC
TODD, Harry G. (2639) 1stMarDiv to
1stANGLICO Oahu TH
TODD, Shir L. (6481) MB 8th and
Eye sts WashDC to MAD NATTC
Memphis
TOWNSEND, Franklin G. (0369) 3d-
MarDiv to MCRDns PI
TOVAR, Guillermo H. (0111) 3dMar-
Div to MarPac
UBERNOSKY, Harold W. (6431) 2d-
MAW to MCAS El Toro FFT
VAHLE, Cecil D. (3371) 1stMarDiv to
MCB CamPen FFT
VAN ZYLE, Amos G. (0369) 1stMAW
to 2dMarDiv
VERGA, Vincent H. (1861) 2dArmd-
AmphCo SFran to MCB CamPen
FFT
WALDEN, Paul W. (2539) 2dMarDiv
to MCRDns SDiego

02

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TRANSFERS (cont.)

WALKER, James E. (1881) 1stArmd-
AmphCo Gulpport Miss to MCB Cam-
Pen FFT
WEAVER, Alfred (0811) 3dMarDiv to
2dMarDiv
WEAVER, Roy M. (0369) MarPac to
MCRDep PI
WELSH, John O. (0413) MCAS
Kaneohe Bay to MARTD MARTC
NARTU NAS Memphis
WESTERDAHL, Bradley A. (0231)
1stMarDiv to FMFLant NB NorVa
WILLIAMS, David E. (0369) 3dMar-
Div to 2dHhSpIntCo Buffalo NY
WILLIAMS, Harold L. (0411) 9th
MCROW to 2dMarDiv
WITHROW, Delmer D. (0369) 3dMar-
Div to 1stHhSpIntCo Wilmington Del
WORKMAN, James R. (0371) 1stMar-
Div to MD Navlmg Port Chicago
Calif
YARLETT, Sidney (2529) 3dMarDiv to
2dMarDiv
ZIEBER, Jr., Edward T. (1333)
MCRDep PI to MCB CamPen FFT

STAFF SERGEANTS

ALPNER, Donald L. (0369) 1stMar-
Div to HQMC
ANDERB, Henry C. (0711) MCAS
Kaneohe Bay to 1stMarDiv
ANDERSON, Carl M. (0049) 6th
MCRD to MCB CamPen FFT
ARMIST, Henry A. (0371) ForTrps 29
Palms to MarPac
ATWELL, James A. (0441) MCAS
CherPt to MAD NATTC Memphis
AUST, Richard O. (0411) MCAS El
Toro to MD HgSuppActa Naples Italy
AUSTIN, John D. (0316) 6th MCRD
to MCB CamPen FFT
AXTELL, Joseph D. (0369) MCSFA
Pitah Va to MCB CamPen FFT
BARNETT, Wendle W. (0811) 8th
MCRD to MCB CamPen FFT
BASCHNAGEL, Walter T. (0121) MB
NB NorVa to MCRDep PI
BEHRENS, Arnold F. (1169) MCB
CamLeJ to MB NTC Glakes
BIMBO, James R. (0413) MB 8th and
Eye sts WashDC to HQMC
BOEHLKE, Fred W. (0911) MARTD
MARTC NAS Mole to MAD NATTC
Jax
BOGAN, William E. (0371) 8th
MCRD to MCB CamPen FFT
BROWNE, Kenneth T. (0011) For-
Trps 29 Palms to MarPac
BUCKALEW, BH (0041) MCB Cam-
LeJ to 2dMarDiv
BUCKNER, Winger (0011) HQMC to
MB 8th and Eye sts WashDC
BURGUS, Jr., Harry E. (1814) For-
Trps CamLeJ to MCB CamPen FFT
BURTON, Frederick W. (0049) MarPac
to CamPen FFT
BYGNES, Marshall E. (1379) ForTrps
CamLeJ to MCB CamPen FFT
CAMP, Roy C. (0369) MB NAS Palca
to MCB CamPen FFT

CAMPBELL, Claude L. (1141) FMF-
Lant to AirFMFPac Oahu TH
CHARLEY, Benjamin (1311) AirFMF-
Pac to MCB CamPen FFT
COATES, Harry L. (2511) 6th MCRD
to MCB CamPen FFT
COOK, Ernest W. (0369) 3dMarDiv
to 2dMarDiv
CORE, Medway M. (0041) MarPac to
MCB CamPen FFT
COTTERMAN, Orie D. (0369) Phib-
TraPac Coronado SDiego to MCB
CamPen
CRAIG, Clayton C. (2131) 1st90mm-
GunBtry Augusta Me to MCB Cam-
Pen FFT
CRAN, James W. (0049) ForTrps 29
Palms to MarPac
CRELIA, Edgar D. (0337) 3dMarDiv
to ForTrps CamLeJ
CRITCHFIELD, Robert J. (0369) MB
NavActa HGF WashDC to 2dMarDiv
COVIS, Tilmer J. (0371) 1stMarDiv
to MCB CamPen FFT
CRUZ, Ignacio S. (0431) 1stMarDiv
to MCB CamPen FFT
CUTTING, Douglas S. (0331) 3dMar-
Div to 1stMarDiv
DANFATO, Richard A. (0051) 2d-
MarDiv to MCAS El Toro FFT
DAVIS, Jr., Frederick J. (0369) MB
NavActa Port Lyautey to 2dMarDiv
DAVIS, Royce E. (0369) 2dMarDiv to
3dSpIntCo Joplin Mo
DEANS, Joseph B. (0041) MCB Cam-
LeJ to MCRDep PI
DEWITT, Charles R. (0141) 3dMarDiv
to 8thSpIntCo Muskegon Mich
DEMPSKY, Donald R. (1371) MCAS
CherPt to MCB CamPen FFT
DEVINEY, John T. (1347) 3dMarDiv
to ForTrps CamLeJ
DOMGROWSKI, Jr., Stanley (2771) 3d-
MarDiv to MCRDep SDiego
DOYLE, Thomas E. (0241) 3dMarDiv
to 2dMAW
DUNBAR, Richard D. (1411) Air-
FMFLant to MCAS Kaneohe Bay
DYE, Raymond L. (0316) 3dMarDiv to
1stMarDiv
EGHOLS, Frank E. (0369) MB NB
Boston to MCRDep PI
EICHELMAN, Gerald C. (0369) MCR-
Dep PI to MCB CamPen FFT
ELLIS, Mils L. (0031) MCB Quant to
MAD NATTC Memphis
EYRE, Richard W. (0369) MarPac to
MCRDep PI
FAYLOR, Dwight G. (0369) MCRDep
PI to 2dMarDiv
FEELY, Jr., Thomas J. (0413)
MARTD MARTC NAS Willow Grove
Pa to MAD NATTC Memphis
FIELDS, William (0331) 3dMarDiv to
2dMarDiv
FITZGERALD, BH W. (0701) MCAS
Miami to AirFMFPac Oahu TH
FLEURY, Robert A. (1321) MarPac to
MCAS El Toro FFT
FOLKMAN, Gerald L. (0811) ForTrps
29 Palms to MCB CamPen FFT
FOX, Joseph B. (0041) 1stAAA90mm-
CmLgt Freemansburg Pa to MCB
CamLeJ
GANSEREIT, Frederick (0369) 5th
MCRD to MCB CamPen FFT
GARAVAGLIA, Joseph E. (0141) 2d-
MAW to 1stHhSpIntCo Manchester NH
GEARHART, Samuel F. (1381) MCS
Quant to MCRDep PI

GERHARD, Jr., John M. (0369) Mar-
Pac to 1stMarDiv
GIESLER, Walter J. (0369) 2dMarDiv
to MCB CamLeJ
GILL, William H. (0331) 1stMAW to
MCB CamLeJ
GIPSON, Carroll S. (0141) ForTrps 29
Palms to 2d105mmHowBtry Jackson
Miss
GLENN, Dearl A. (2533) FMFPac to
ForTrps 29 Palms
GODWIN, James S. (0369) 1stMAW
to 1stMarDiv
GOETZ, Duane F. (0711) 1stMarDiv to
MCB CamPen FFT
GOODMAN, Joseph D. (2531) MB NB
Charleston SC to MCB CamLeJ
GROSS, William H. (2531) ForTrps
29 Palms to MarPac
GREENWOOD, Wilbur E. (0541) Mar-
Pac to MCB CamPen FFT
GRULL, John H. (2531) 2dMarDiv
to MB NTC Glakes
HACK, Richard O. (0369) 3dMarDiv
to 10thInfBn Seattle Wash
HALL, Thomas W. (0141) MD USS
NEW JERSEY to MCB CamLeJ
HAMBLETT, Robert E. (0369) MarPac
to MB NS Treasure Is FFT
HAMEL, Roland L. (0811) 2d155mm-
HowBn Providence RI to MCB Cam-
Pen FFT
HARSEL, Robert K. (0337) ForTrps 29
Palms to MCB CamLeJ
HARDMAN, William D. (0337) Mar-
Pac to MCRDep PI
HARRIS, Jr., Charles P. (0041) MCS
Quant to MD NS Trinidad BWI
HART, Davis R. (1379) 9th MCRD
to MCB CamPen FFT
HARTNETT, John F. M. (0369) MD
NS Trinidad BWI to 2dMarDiv
HAYEK, Hilary W. (0241) 3dMarDiv
to 2dMarDiv
HAYES, Waymon L. (0811) MarPac
to 4thMar (Reinf) Oahu TH
HOCH, Arthur E. (2531) 2dMarDiv to
1stHhSpIntCo Detroit
HUCKS, Howard M. (0811) 3dMarDiv
to 2dMarDiv
HUDSON, Willard D. (2311) ForTrps
CamLeJ to MCB CamPen FFT
HUFFMAN, Marcus (1379) 3dMarDiv
to 2dMarDiv
HUNTER, DON, Bobby E. (0141) MCB
CamLeJ to MCB CamPen FFT
HUNT, Donald D. (0331) MARTD
MARTC NAS Olathe Kansas to MCB
CamLeJ
HURST, James M. (0316) ForTrps
CamLeJ to 3d105mmHowBtry Ft
Worth
IMMERLIN, Anthony J. (0331) 1st-
MAW to MCB CamLeJ
JOHNS, Eugene P. (0231) ForTrps 29
Palms to MCB CamPen FFT
JOHNSON, Carl A. (0371) MCRDep
PI to 4thMar (Reinf) Oahu TH
JOHNSON, Henry (1369) MarPac to
MCB CamPen FFT
JOHNSTON, Roy H. (2531) 6th
MCRD to MCB CamPen FFT
JOREN, Jacob (0141) MARTD MARTC
NAS Jax to MCB CamPen FFT
KASTER, Stephen H. (0161) 2dMar-
Div to MCRDep PI
KEATING, Gerald E. (0331) HQMC to
2dMarDiv
KEGLEY, Frederick P. (0369) 3dMar-
Div to 2dMarDiv
KINSLEY, Jr., John P. (0411) MCAS
Kaneohe Bay to MarPac
KISH, Raymond J. (0316) 2dMarDiv
to MCB CamLeJ
KOEHL, Manfred D. (0369) 2dMar-
Div to MCB CamPen FFT
KRATZ, Charles J. (0701) 2dMAW to
MCAS CherPt
KRIVANER, Jean L. (2539) Nav-
PhibCo Coronado SDiego to MB
Treasure Is
KROMIS, Jr., Emanuel J. (1369) MCB
CamLeJ to 4thMar (Reinf) Oahu TH
KROUSE, Ervin G. (0331) 3dMarDiv
to ForTrps CamLeJ
LANGE, Joseph E. (0161) MCB Cam-
LeJ to MCAS El Toro FFT
LEARD, Jr., Leo K. (0031) MCAS
Kaneohe Bay to MAD NATTC
Memphis
LEECH, Karl R. (0369) 2dMarDiv to
MCRDep PI
LEWIS, Grover E. (0369) 1stMAW to
2dMarDiv
LIGHTBOURNE, Herbert N. (0011)
2dMAW to MCAS CherPt
LITTLE, Ernest R. (0811) 3dMarDiv
to 2dMarDiv

LONG, William B. (0371) 9th MCRD
to MCB CamPen FFT
MAC REIL, Arthur D. (0316) 3dEngr-
FidMantCo Portland Me to MCB
CamPen FFT
MALINA, Albert (0331) HQMC to For-
Trps CamLeJ
MILLER, Richard C. (0369) 2dMarDiv
to MCB Quant
MITCHELL, Harry C. (0369) MD USS
LAKE CHARLES LAin to MCRDep PI
MITCHELL, Jr., William C. (0811) 2d-
MarDiv to MCB CamPen FFT
MORETTI, Jr., John (0369) 2dMarDiv
to MCRDep PI
MORROW, James W. (0411) 3dMarDiv
to 5thAutoWansBtry Pico Calif
MOYNIHAN, Robert L. (0369) 2dMar-
Div to MD NTC NB Plam NH
MUCCI, Anthony (1379) HQMC to
MCAS Kaneohe Bay
MC CARTNEY, Joseph R. (0141) 3d-
MarDiv to MCRDep PI
MC CLAIRE, John J. (0811) 3dMar-
Div to 2dMarDiv
MC DONALD, Francis D. (1381) 2d-
MarDiv to MCRDep PI
MC NAIR, Reuben J. (0369) 2dMar-
Div to MCB CamLeJ
NEELON, James (0316) MCAS CherPt
to 2dMAW
NOVAK, Frank J. (0369) MCRDep PI
to MD NTC NB NorVa
O'BRIEN, Jerry T. (0731) MCAS
CherPt to 2dMAW
OGDEN, Ralph G. (0369) 1stMarDiv
to MCB CamPen FFT
OGGERINO, James J. (4312) 3dMar-
Div to 1st MCRD
OLSON, Thomas A. (1379) 2dMarDiv
to MCB CamPen FFT
ORLIN, Edward I. (0141) MAD
NATTC Jax to 5th MCRD
PANICAL, Louis W. (0613) MAD
NATTC Jax to 2dMAW
PEARSON, Louis F. (1461) MB 8th
and Eye sts WashDC to MCRDep
SDiego
PFISTER, Major G. (2773) MCRDep
PI to MCRDep SDiego
POPLIN, James H. (0041) 4th155mm-
HowBn Raleigh NC to MCB Cam-
Pen FFT
PRATT, Charles M. (2336) 1stMarDiv
to MCAS El Toro FFT
PRATT, Robert W. (0311) 1stSigCo
Worcester Mass to MCB CamPen
FFT
PRITZKER, Robert G. (0413) 2dMAW
to MAD NATTC Jax
PRIVITT, Billie J. (0369) 1stMarDiv
to MCB CamPen FFT
PROFIT, Robert W. (3311) ForTrps
CamLeJ to MCB CamPen FFT
PULTZ, Jr., Clarence S. (0337) 2d-
MAW to MCB CamPen FFT
RAINDO, Robert M. (0371) ForTrps
29 Palms to MarPac
RAMIREZ, Roy G. (0811) 2d105mm-
HowBn LosA in MCB CamPen FFT
RAMON, Raymond (0041) 0141
MCAS El Toro to 1stTBn SDiego
RAY, Tommie S. (0369) 1stMAW to
1stMarDiv
ROBERTS, Norman V. (0441) MCS
Quant to MAD NATTC Memphis
RODRIQUEZ, Eugene (0846) MarPac
to MB NTC Glakes
ROUSSEAU, Fernand E. (4131) Mar-
Pac to MCAS El Toro FFT
ROWE, Jr., Clement J. (0241) 2dMAW
to 2dMarDiv
RUNNELS, Milton E. (0369) MarPac
to 1stMarDiv
SALAZAR, Gerard (0412) MARTD
MARTC NAS Denver to MCAS El
Toro FFT
SCHNUG, Edward (0111) MB NB Los-
Angeles to 2dMAW
SCHRAUB, Vernon E. (2533) Air-
FMFPac to MB NS Treasure Is
SCOTT, Buddy J. (2511) ForTrps Cam-
LeJ to MB NTC Glakes
SHARP, Delmas D. (1411) MarPac to
MCB CamPen FFT
SHOEMAKER, Robert A. (0041) 2d-
MarDiv to MarCdn to MCB CamLeJ
SMITH, John C. (0369) 3dMarDiv to
2dMarDiv
SMITH, Loren W. (2111) 3dMarDiv to
2dMarDiv
SMITH, Wade D. (1841) 3dMarDiv to
1stMarDiv
SMITH, Willie R. (0371) 6th MCRD
to MCB CamPen FFT
SOPER, Richard B. (0911) MCB Quant
to 2dMarDiv
SPARKS, Ralph W. (0811) 3dMarDiv
to 2dMarDiv

Placed on Temporary Disability Retired List

CRAWFORD, Robert E., TSgt., 653014
FISCHER, William H., MSgt., 127507
HARDY, Milton O., TSgt., 272641
LEADRICK, John R., TSgt., 572824
MC HUGH, C. W., Jr., TSgt., 270775

Placed on Permanent Disability Retired List

CORB, Clinton W., SSgt., 598547
DRANE, Hamilton S., MSgt., 254282
KISNER, C. W., Jr., TSgt., 605541

Transferred to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve List

ANDERSEN, Anthony C., MSgt.,
224185
ANDREWS, Harvey P., MSgt., 240883
BROADUS, Junior E. W., MSgt., 211228
CHAMBERS, Harold K., MSgt., 282367
CROSBY, Morris V., MSgt., 253322
EVERIST, Joseph L., MSgt., 270074
FALZONE, James P., MSgt., 241316
FLETCHER, Walter E., MSgt., 251983
KAY, George W., MSgt., 243103

KOON, Clarence C., MSgt., 247048
LAWSON, John G., TSgt., 236706
MONGE, Theodore R., MSgt., 241513
NICHOLSON, James L., MSgt., 254158
PARKER, Robert H., MSgt., 250780
RICHER, Theodore A., TSgt., 253606
REAGAN, James J., TSgt., 244052
SADLER, Raymond E., MSgt., 215426
WOLFFBARGER, Elmer T., TSgt.,
251351

Placed on Marine Corps Retired List (30 years)

SPARKS, William W., MSgt., 192249

WOYSNER, Paul, MSgt., 160346



SOUND OFF

[continued from page 11]

PILOT ERROR

Dear Sir:

With reference to the cover for the February, 1956, *Leatherneck*, my advice to NavCad Scofield is to keep those sleeves rolled down. And Dave has gloves that were a little cut down, too, doesn't he?

Two pilots I knew personally were flying an SNJ one day a short time ago and got involved in a mid-air collision with another airplane. They both bailed out at an extremely low altitude. The fellow in the front had his sleeves rolled up and sustained painful burns around the wrists. The fellow in the back had regulation long-type gloves on with sleeves rolled down. Even though his chute was on fire he came out of it unharmed.

Also, the question of flying in street shoes. My prescription is boondockers with good quality raw-hide laces. I had another friend who had to bail out and had his street shoes snapped right off him when his 'chute opened. It's no fun parachuting to the ground and landing on your bare feet.

Maybe I'm an old lady, but I'm tired of seeing my buddies cream themselves.

Capt. Windsor R. Smith, Jr.,
67 Front St.

● Sound words of advice based on actual experience hardly put you in the "old lady" class, Captain.—Ed.

ELECTRONICS TRAINING

Dear Sir:

In the February, 1956, *Leatherneck*, "Bulletin Board" had an article concerning HQMC desiring applications for electronics training, but did not reference any directive.

I am very much interested but can find nothing for reference as to the Electronics Technicians Class "A" Course. Marine Corps Training Bulletin 2-55 covers training in a specific Electronics MOS, but not the Class "A" or Basic Radio or Radar Courses.

Can you enlighten me on what references to use in my letter of application?

TSgt. W. D. Johnson
H&HS, AirFMFLant,
U. S. Naval Base

Norfolk 11, Va.

● Check Marine Corps Training Bulletin 2-55 again. On page 10 of en-

closure (2) you'll find listed the Class "A" Electronics Technicians course. When you submit your application, to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code DFB), Marine Corps Training Bulletin 2-55 will be an adequate reference.—Ed.



OH, SAY CAN YOU SEE?

Dear Sir:

To settle an argument among the Marines stationed at this Embassy and myself, would you tell us who is correct on this question of displaying the flag?

I maintain that the flag of the United States is flown in more than one place 24 hours a day and in the following places: over the grave of Francis Scott Key; at Fort McHenry where Francis

Scott Key was inspired to write the *Star-Spangled Banner*; at, over, or in the Capitol of the United States; on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier; on the Iwo Jima Statue.

Hendryk Z. Kenna
American Embassy
P. O. Box 2016
Panama, R. P.

Balboa, C. Z.

● Actually, the law does not FOR-BID the 24-hour display of the American Flag. As Public Law 623 of the 77th Congress states: "Section 2 (a) It is the universal custom to display the flag only from sunrise to sunset on buildings and stationary flagstuffs in the open. However, the flag may be displayed at night upon special occasions when it is desired to produce a patriotic effect."

Of course, custom has the effect of law and except in a few instances, it is adhered to. The flag is displayed 24 hours a day at Francis Scott Key's grave in Frederick, Md.; Fort McHenry, Md.; at the East and West fronts of the Capitol Building, Washington, D. C.; over the USS Arizona in Pearl Harbor, T.H., and at the War Memorial, Worcester, Mass. The flag is lowered at sundown at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier and the Marine Corps War Memorial.—Ed.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 72)

ANSWERS TO CORPS QUIZ ON PAGE 12.

1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (c); 4. (a);
5. (b); 6. (a); 7. (b); 8. (a);
9. (b); 10. (a).

Leatherneck



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CHICAGO RESERVISTS

[continued from page 25]

Stuenkel explained that Anglico has evolved from the old World War II JASCO (Joint Assault Signal Company). Later it was shortened to simply ASCO, and recently changed to ANGLICO.

Sharing the address at 500 W. 36th Street with Anglico is the 3rd Signal Field Maintenance Company, USMCR, activated on February 20, 1952. Its CO, Major Charles N. Rice, now a General Motors executive, has been a Marine since 1933. His Exec is Major William H. Springman.

The mission of this unit is to train men in all phases of communication repair and maintenance work. The opportunity to enter a highly technical field in which qualified men are in great demand, appeals to interested volunteers.

Within the Chicago area, the 3rd Signal Field Maintenance Company has come closest to fulfilling its T/O. Although the unit is small, its 85 enlisted

men and eight officers seldom miss a training session.

Captain Frank R. Andersen, the I-I, attributes this attitude to the constructive training program which has been established. Reservists who report for training may learn electronic theory, repair and maintenance of radio and wire equipment, welding, metal and sheet metal work. In addition, encouragement is given to group enrollment in MCI courses, in allied subjects. A Ham Radio Operator's course is available, with practical work possible through the unit's Ham Station, K9NMC.

At Evanston, bordering Chicago on the north, the 18th Special Infantry Company, USMCR, meets at 1100 Central Street. Their building, a new \$500,000 armory, is shared with the Navy, Coast Guard, Air Force and Seabees.

The 18th was formed in November, 1951—the first unit to be activated in the Chicago area after the start of the Korean fighting. It has an authorized strength of 155 enlisted men and six officers.

The Commanding Officer is Captain Karl P. Wildermuth, a math instructor at Nichols Grade School in Evanston.

Captain Benjamin B. Selvitelle, Jr., a Korea veteran with more than 16 years service, who reported from Camp Lejeune, N. C., last August, is Inspector-Instructor.

For its first training trip the 18th Special Infantry Co., USMCR, traveled to Parris Island, S. C. In 1953 it trained at Little Creek, Va. It was at Camp Pendleton, Calif., in 1954 and last year the Reservists moved to Crane, Indiana, for Summer training. This year the unit plans to take its annual Summer training at Camp Lejeune, N. C.

Heading the I-I staff of seven enlisted men is Master Sergeant John M. Faulkner, a former recruiter who reported to Evanston last April after a tour in Korea. A Marine for the past 18 years, Faulkner is on his first tour of I-I duty, and has the usual problems identified with this type of duty.

"Getting men, then keeping them in attendance, are our only two major problems," Faulkner admits.

In the Chicago area, the activities of the five Reserve units vividly demonstrate that the defense of freedom is everybody's business—not just the responsibility of the regular, professional fighting man.

END



CHOPPER'S LAST SCRAP

[continued from page 43]

Madison was also down. He sat on the canvas, his back on the ropes and strangled for breath, both gloves clutched to his stomach.

"Get up, Chopper!"

"Get up, Crusher!"

When the count reached seven, it was obvious whoever could get up would win the fight. Katt pawed weakly for the ropes, hauled laboriously. Madison wrapped his arms around the ring-post and inched himself upward.

At the ten count both men were off the canvas. They staggered toward each other to continue. The referee waved both men back and, grinning with admiration, yelled, "draw!"

In the great, swelling cheer that rose, both fighters embraced weakly. The cheer grew and it became more than a cheer; it became gratitude and the warmth that men feel when they witness great courage. The Marines cheered the carrier and meant it. The Navy cheered their visitors and the colonel and the admiral shook hands warmly.

Katt pulled Madison's head to his and shouted, "Don't forget the malted, old pal."

Madison nodded and shouted back, "With an egg in it . . ."

On the ride back to the base, the colonel asked Lieut. Bower, "What do you think of Madison, Lieutenant?"

"A great fight, sir," the lieutenant said warmly. "How two men could take such punishment and come up shaking hands beats me." He took the tube of coagulant from his pocket and grinned. "I'm certainly happy we didn't need this. I've never seen such a magnificent defense. That Katt never laid a glove on Madison's eye."

"Or his head for that matter," Col. Charnwood said.

"Beg pardon, sir?"

"You heard me, Lieutenant. That was just about the most vicious fight I've ever seen. And not once did Katt throw a head punch. All body punches. And not once did our man throw a body punch. All head punches." The colonel chuckled for a moment and looked out the car window. "A fine thing, a very fine thing. I wish I could buy both of those boys a drink."

"Colonel, I don't quite understand."

"Think about it and you will."

"Yessir."

"Oh, and tell Pvt. Madison to see me. I want to see if he can't persuade his friend Katt to give us a thought when re-enlistment time comes. . . ."

END

ADVT.

SHOWERSHOES, SPITSHINE & SMITTY

YEP, CORPORAL SMITTY was the smartest feller we had in the old outfit. He came from Denver. That wasn't the reason he was smart, though. No sir, Ole Smitty came by it naturally; he even figured out how to make money by just sitting around the barracks, listening to guys argue.

Now lots of Marines agree on this: Anybody that has to listen to a bunch of the boys rattle their dentures *should* be paid. But Smitty was the only one we ever heard of making it pay off.

After evening chow he just sits there listening as hard as he could to a fine, racketsy argument.

You know the sort of beef we mean. It gets under way when some guy asks a real simple sort of question like, "Who gives out the orders saying what uniform and sidearms we are supposed to have for guard duty?"

"Commander of the Guard," the feller over by the scuttlebutt answers right back.

"You're fulla spareribs," snorts the gent polishing his boondockers, "It's the Officer of the Day."

Then Pfc Showershoes comes to a dripping halt, glares at Spitshine and rasps, "Any jerk oughta know it's the Commandant of the Marine Corps."

Bloolie. You got as fine a little argument lit up as you could ask for.

There's Smitty, over by the bulkhead, smiling and warming himself over them hot words.

Finally, just before Showershoes and Spitshine square off, Smitty steps up and in his own friendly, quiet manner he snarls, "You idiots should have never been let out of boot camp. The uniform and gear for guard duty is decided by the commanding officer."

That's how Smitty made his money. Simple? Sure, because you know Spitshine is going to allow as how Smitty is five dollars worth of nothing but wrong. Showershoes thinks so too, but only a buck and a half's worth.

Smitty goes for his locker box like a ricksha pilot making for a liberty party. He comes up with a magazine (*Leatherneck*, July '55 in this case) and points

to the place in Corps Quiz where the same question was asked. Next he flips over to the answers on page 79. Then he pockets \$6.50.

Well, Smitty never became a millionaire exactly by doing this. But he made pretty good money by saving his *Leathernecks*. Fact is he owns a big apartment house in San Francisco today.

He never took a chance on a page in one of his *Leathernecks* being torn up, either. "Greatest way to lose money," he said once.

So he kept his magazines in a beautiful green binder which was designed just for that purpose. The binder had twelve metal hangers on the inside so that the magazines could be inserted easily. The magazine's name was stamped in impressive gold letters on the cover too. Smitty told me once that it used to cost him \$2.90 and they were worth every cent.

He'd really be shocked if he found out that you can get the same exact handsome binder for your *Leathernecks* today for just a measly \$2.25!

If you're out to make a success in life, take heed of these three important points which were rather fuzzily brought out in this story:

* By saving your *Leathernecks* for handy reference in an impressive green binder, which can be had for only \$2.25, you might eventually get yourself an apartment house in San Francisco some day just like Smitty. This is if you have an uncle who got rich in the gold rush and suddenly passed away like Smitty's did.

* *Leatherneck* is practically always right—but don't gamble in the barracks unless you know two guys named Showershoes and Spitshine.

* There's mucho good reading in *Leatherneck* all the time. In addition, it's a top reference on lore of the Corps, so save your *Leathernecks* and money by purchasing a binder at the special price. The coupon below is there to make it easy for you to get your binder and maybe start yourself on the road to untold wealth.

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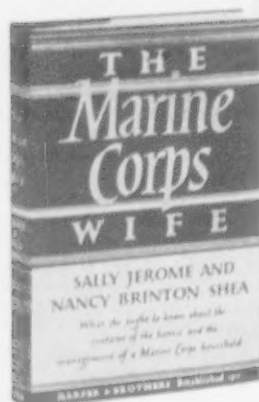
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P.O. Box 1918
Washington 13, D. C.

Please rush a copy of "The Marine Corps Wife," (at the reduced
Price of \$3.00) to the address given below:

Name

Street

City Zone State

☐ \$3.00 Enclosed ☐ Bill Me

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 69]

TRANPOSED

Dear Ed:

Having served with Captain G. L. Armitage in Japan, I think I know him well enough to say either I'm seeing double or am ready for retirement as I look at the photos of the rifle competition winners in the February *Leatherneck*. Don't you have the captain's picture over the wrong name?

MSgt. Carl S. Johnson
USMC-RSS
Post Office Building
Lake Charles, La.

● *Gomen-na sai, Sarge. The photos of Captain Armitage and Captain Hardaway were accidentally switched. Here's the way they should be identified:*



Capt. Armitage Capt. Hardaway

In addition, the name of SSgt. B. L. Johnson, 10th InfBn, Seattle, Wash., was unintentionally omitted from the list of Certificate Winners, under Division F, Enlisted Organized Reserve.

—Ed.

RESERVE INVITE

Dear Sir:

In the February *Leatherneck* a letter appeared from Corporal John R. Adams regarding his interest in an Organized Marine Corps Reserve Unit. Corporal Adams stated he knew of no Reserve units which carried his MOS of 2336, Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technician.

The 3rd Supply Company, USMCR, Tucson, Arizona, has Corp. Adams' MOS in their T/O as do five other Reserve Supply Companies located throughout the United States.

This unit extends an invitation to Corp. Adams to visit Tucson and make his experience available to us.

Capt. C. H. Cullum
Inspector-Instructor
3rd Supply Co., USMCR,
1101 S. Alvernon Way

Tucson, Arizona

● *Corporal Adams will probably be in on the next stagecoach.—Ed.*

BULLETIN BOARD

BULLETIN BOARD is Leatherneck's interpretation of information released by Headquarters Marine Corps and other sources. Items on these pages are not to be considered official.

DISTRIBUTION PROCEDURES for National Defense, Korean and United Nations Service Medals; Unit Citations for service in Korea; Purple Hearts and Certificates have been set up by MCMemo 94-55.

ELIGIBILITY...Medals will be awarded to members and former members of the Marine Corps and Marine Corps Reserve whose service during the designated periods meets the necessary requirements.
National Service Defense Medal: Awarded to all persons who served on active duty at any time between June 27, 1950, and July 27, 1954. Excepted are Reserve personnel on active duty for training; Reserve personnel on short tours of active duty to serve on boards, courts, commissions, etc., and any person ordered to active duty who was found physically unqualified and immediately released from active duty.

Korean Service Medal: Awarded to members of the Armed Forces serving one or more days in the Korean theater of operations attached to an organization or ship participating in combat operations or in direct support of combat missions during the period June, 27, 1950, to July 27, 1954. Members on TAD must have served 30 consecutive days or 60 non-consecutive days or been in direct combat with the enemy.

Engagement Stars are authorized for wear on the suspension ribbon of the Korean Service Medal but are not issued by the Marine Corps. They may be purchased at the PX or any military store. The following stars have been authorized for participation in combat operations. Only one star is authorized for participation in one or more engagements within the same time period.

- K-1 North Korean Aggression--June 27 to November 2, 1950
- K-2 Communist China Aggression--November 3, 1950, to January 24, 1951
- K-3 Inchon Landing--September 13 to 17, 1950
- K-4 First U. N. Counter Offensive--January 25, 1951, to April 21, 1951
- K-5 Communist China Spring Offensive--April 22 to July 8, 1951
- K-6 U. N. Summer-Fall Offensive--July 9 to November 27, 1951
- K-7 Second Korean Winter--November 28, 1951, to April 30, 1952
- K-8 Korean Defense, Summer-Fall 1952--May 1 to November 30, 1952
- K-9 Third Korean Winter--December 1, 1952, to April 30, 1953
- K-10 Korea, Summer-Fall 1953--May 1, 1953, to July 27, 1953

United Nations Service Medal: Those eligible for the Korean Service Medal are automatically entitled to the United Nations Service Medal.

Unit Citations: Awarded to persons actually present and participating in the action(s) for which the unit is cited.

Navy Presidential Unit Citations:

1st Marine Brigade	August 7 to September 7, 1950
1st Marine Division	September 15 to October 11, 1950
1st Marine Division	November 27 to December 11, 1950
VMO 6	August 2, 1950, to July 27, 1953
VMF 214	August 3-6, 1950; September 8 to 14, 1950; October 12 to November 26, 1950; December 15, 1950, to August 1, 1951
VMF 323	Same dates as for VMF 214

Army Distinguished Unit Citations:

1st Marine Air Wing	November 22 to December 11, 1950
B & C Companies	
1st Tank Battalion	
3rd Turkish Brigade	May 28 and 29, 1953

TURN PAGE

BULLETIN BOARD (cont.)

Navy Unit Commendation:

Special Operations Group, Amphibious Group One,
Pacific Fleet, consisting of....., and
Reconnaissance Company (Minus)

1st Marine Division August 12 to 25, 1950

Korean Presidential Unit Citations:

1st Marine Brigade August 2 to September 6, 1950

1st Marine Division September 15 to 27, 1950

1st Marine Division October 26, 1950, to July 27, 1953

1st Marine Air Wing August 3, 1950, to February 26, 1951

1st Marine Air Wing February 27, 1951, to June 11, 1953

1st KMCRegtComTeam&

attached USMC Advisory

Group

October 30 to November 1, 1952

Purple Hearts: Certificates and/or Purple Heart Medals, if
not previously issued, will be sent from HQMC to eligible applicants.

DISTRIBUTION TO ACTIVE DUTY PERSONNEL: Commands will requisition
medals to meet the anticipated need of their members. When
issued, entries will be made in SRBs and Officer Personnel
Records. Applications for awards by Marines entitled to
these medals for service while members of other branches of the
Armed Forces should be addressed to the respective service
and sent via the Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code DL).

DISTRIBUTION TO RESERVE ACTIVITIES AND DISCHARGED PERSONNEL:

Reserve Activities: District Directors and C. O.s of
Reserve units will procure stocks of medals for delivery
to Reservists attached to their commands.

Discharged Personnel applying for medals should forward
their applications directly to the Commandant of the Marine
Corps (Code DL). Application blanks may be obtained from any
Marine Corps Post, Station, Recruiting or Reserve activity in
their locality or directly from CMC (Code DL), Headquarters,
U. S. Marine Corps, Washington 25, D. C.

DELIVERY OF MEDALS will be made to all applicants only upon completion
of the standard form. Posts, Stations and Reserve units will
mimeograph this form as per enclosure (1) to MCMemo 94-55.
While delivery of medals will be made by local commands,
all Unit Citations, Purple Heart Medals and Certificates
will be made from Headquarters, Marine Corps.

SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS FOR DISABLED VETERANS... Many totally
disabled veterans may lose out on higher benefits which could
be paid them or their families in the future if they do not
apply before July 1, 1957, to have their Social Security
earnings frozen under the law's disability freeze provision.

How To Qualify... You can qualify for the disability freeze
if you're so disabled that you cannot do any substantial
gainful work and also meet the following conditions:

1. Had worked under Social Security for five out of the 10
years before you were disabled, including half of the three years
immediately preceding your disability. Active military service
after September, 1940, and work under the Railroad Retirement
Act count under this requirement.

2. Have been disabled at least six months. If over 65, the
disability must have started at least six months before you
were 65 and still be in existence.

Your disabling condition, whether physical or mental, is
one which is expected to last indefinitely. Someone else should
apply for the freeze if the disabled veteran is unable to apply
himself.

Purpose of the freeze is to protect the Social Security
rights of disabled workers and their families. It does not provide
for benefit payments before the worker is 65 or before his death.



Rossana Rory

BOOKS REVIEWED

Books reviewed on this page can be ordered at discount from LEATHERNECK BOOKSHOP, Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C.

AIRCRAFT TODAY. Edited by John R. Taylor. Philosophical Library, Inc., New York. Price \$4.75

Despite a strong British accent *Aircraft Today* holds definite interest for the fledgling air enthusiast. It contains articles on aeronautical development during the past year and is aimed at the air-minded individual who doesn't have the time (or know-how) to decipher the technical periodicals on flying.

Each chapter is a self-contained article relating to a specific phase of air research. Together the chapters form a fairly concise and accurate picture of the past year in aeronautical achievement. However, because it is a compact volume, it is sometimes sketchy, particularly in the field of guided missiles.

The coverage on commercial and military development is confined mostly to the major air powers—Russia, Great Britain, France and the United States. Along with this coverage, articles discuss aerial photography, push-button warfare, and shortening the take-off distances of today's aircraft.

A chapter, in the do-it-yourself vein, proclaims that you can "Build Yourself an Airplane" on a low income and without technical advice!

Dave Biesel

TWO RUBLES TO TIMES SQUARE by Guy Richards. Little, Brown & Company, 34 Beacon St., Boston 6, Mass. Price \$3.50

The theory that an enemy force could slip secretly into New York has long been argued pro and con. But when Manhattanites awoke on the morning of November 10th they found that General Alexis Mikhilovich Ketov and his First Special Corps had done just that. From his headquarters in the Downtown Athletic Club the general issued his proclamation to the citizens of New York and the United States.

"The Southern portion of the city of New York is now being held hostage, along with the 70,000 persons who inhabit it.

"Their lives depend on your remain-



ing calm. The penalty for not doing so will be heavy. Any person entering the Soviet perimeter without authority will be shot. And for every violation of this sort, 10 additional hostages will be executed . . ."

Guy Richards, well known around New York reportorial circles, has extended the basic theory of the New York "Pearl Harbor" in his book *Two Rubles to Times Square*.

Russia—according to its spokesmen—knows nothing of the invasion and calls upon the Russian forces to surrender. The American Government refuses to take aggressive action, hoping to save the lives of the hostages. Gen. Ketov bides his time. While it takes a bit of digging to discover the real reason behind the invasion, the mystery is well worth exploring.

Allen G. Mainard

OKINAWA: Victory in the Pacific. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$5.50

A warm golden sun streaked the sky as Easter Sunday dawned on April 1, 1945. The temperature was already into the 70s. The unseasonably bright weather was more favorable than the most optimistic planners had dared to hope. By zero minus two and one-half

hours, visibility was still an amazing 10 miles.

Blessed with ideal tactical conditions, 1300 vessels, (including aircraft carriers) of the Central Pacific Task Forces, poised for invasion, ticking off crucial minutes until "H Hour"—at 0830. The Marines came from the coconut groves of the Solomons, the jungles of the Philippines and the coral islands of the Marshalls and Marianas. They came silently during the night. Now, however, the ear-shattering preliminary bombardment had begun. "Operation Iceberg," tactical name for the Okinawa campaign, only 840 nautical miles from Tokyo, had begun.

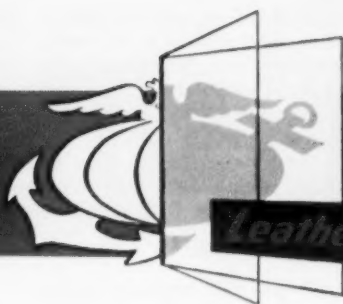
OKINAWA: Victory in the Pacific, is the 15th and final monograph in the series of battle reports prepared by the Historical Branch, G-3, Headquarters Marine Corps. These accounts have included the campaigns at Wake, Midway, Guadalcanal, Central Solomons, Tarawa, New Britain, Marshalls, Saipan, Guam, Tinian, Pelelieu, Aviation in the Philippines, and Iwo Jima. The final volume is liberally illustrated with photographs and in addition to its 332 pages, a series of maps traces the action of the major battles. Now that the series has been completed, these narratives will be integrated into an Operational History of the Marine Corps in World War II.

Ironically, strategic Okinawa marked the rise and fall of the Empire of Japan. "The island had figured prominently in the operations that unleashed the forces of Japanese expansion—Commodore Matthew C. Perry's expedition of nearly a century before."

And U. S. Marines were present for each historical occasion.

This time, however, there was the First Marine Division, led by Major General Pedro A. del Valle, and the Sixth Marine Division, commanded by Major General Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., and the supporting elements of these two striking forces. As part of the Tenth Army, these Marines, including the 2nd MAW, under Major General Francis P. Mulcahy, came to help sink the misdirected rising sun of Japanese militarism.

Paul Sarokin



bookshop

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6. THE ANGRY HILLS by Leon Uris. The author of *Battle Cry* presents a novel dealing with intrigue and adventure in Greece during WWII.

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8. LAUGHTER IN HELL by Stephen Marek. How American Marines, soldiers and sailors survived the rigors and privations of Japanese prison camps, is told with grim humor and startling truth.

Discount Price \$4.25

9. THIS IS WAR! A photo-narrative of the Marines in Korea, authored by *Life* photographer David Douglas Duncan. The majority of these action photos are published for the first time in this book.

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10. COLD STEEL by John Styers. A complete, practical, easy-to-understand study on close combat.

Discount Price \$2.55

11. USMC OPERATIONS IN KOREA: THE PUSAN PERIMETER. A detailed account of the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade's action during the initial phases of the Korean conflict.

\$2.00

12. GUIDEBOOK FOR MARINES. The new fifth edition of the popular Marine reference manual is now available. Published 1 January, 1956.

\$1.50

13. HIT THE BEACH. A photo history which gives the whole story of the six Marine divisions during WWII, as told by the top Marine generals who led the actual fighting. Contains more than 700 photos.

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14. BATTLE CRY. The best selling novel by Leon Uris which follows a squad of Marines through their adventures in WWII.

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SCHOOLS FOR EM

[continued from page 64]

Requirements: MOS 1861, NCO, 12 months obligated service.

Frankford Arsenal PHILADELPHIA, PA.

COURSE: Depot Maintenance, Range-finder, M-12 (T-41 Series), T42, T46E1, and Associated Equipment. (Training in MOS 2171) *Length:* 19 weeks. *Requirements:* MOS 2171, Sgt. and above, 18 months obligated service.

Signal School

FT. MONMOUTH, N. J.

COURSE: Dial Central Office Maintenance (Training in MOS 2645) *Length:* 18 weeks. *Requirements:* OF 25, 26, Sgt., Corp., 18 months obligated service, GCT 90, normal color and depth perception.

COURSE: Teletype Equipment Maintenance (Training in MOS 2631) *Length:* 20 weeks. *Requirements:* SSgt. and below, 18 months obligated service, 8 months prior service, GCT 95, volunteers desired, normal color and depth perception.

COURSE: Still Photo and Photo Lab (Training in MOS 4631) *Length:* 16 weeks. *Requirements:* NCO, 18 months obligated service, GCT 90, normal color perception.

COURSE: Photo Equipment Repair (Training in MOS 4621) *Length:* 11 weeks. *Requirements:* NCO, 18 months obligated service.

COURSE: Motion Picture Photography (Training in MOS 4671) *Length:* 14 weeks. *Requirements:* NCO, 18 months obligated service, GCT 90, normal color perception.



SE Signal School CAMP GORDON, GA.

COURSE: Cable Splicing (Training in MOS 2634) *Length:* 14 weeks. *Requirements:* SSgt., Corp., 18 months ob-

ligated service, GCT 95, normal color perception.

ASA School

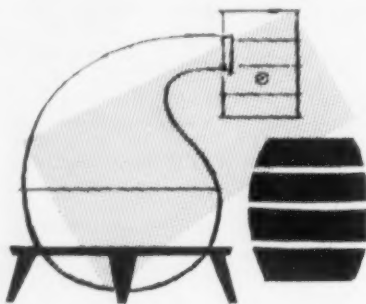
FT. DEVENS, MASS.

COURSE: Morse Code Intercept (Training in MOS 2536) *Length:* 23 weeks. *Requirements:* SSgt., Corp., 18 months obligated service, GCT 100, CNO Cryptographic security clearance required.

Quartermaster School

FT. LEE, VA.

COURSE: Petroleum Products Analysis (Training in MOS 3281) *Length:* 14 weeks *Requirements:* SSgt. and be-



low, 18 months obligated service, 8 months prior service, GCT 100, normal color perception, High School level chemistry. No allergic reaction to POL or chemicals used in lab testing.

COURSE: Petroleum Storage (Training in MOS 3281) *Length:* 8 weeks. *Requirements:* Sgt. and below, 18 months obligated service, 8 months prior service, GCT 100.

COURSE: Parachute Packing, Maintenance, and Aerial Delivery (Training in MOS 7141) *Length:* 12 weeks. *Requirements:* MOS 7141, 18 months obligated service, volunteer required, qualified parachutist.

COURSE: Office Machine Repair (Training in MOS 3241) *Length:* 26 weeks. *Requirements:* SSgt. and below, 18 months obligated service, 8 months prior service, GCT 95.

Transportation School

FT. EUSTIS, VA.

COURSE: Transportation Movement Control (Training in MOS 3121, 3131) *Length:* 9 weeks. *Requirements:* OF 31, Sgt., Corp., 18 months obligated service, GCT 90.

Chemical Corps School

FT. MC CLELLAN, ALA.

COURSE: CBR (Training in MOS 5711) *Length:* 4 weeks. *Requirements:*

NCO, 18 months obligated service, GCT 100, volunteer desired, high school graduate or equivalent preferably with math or science background; min. age 20 yrs. required. Instructor caliber student desired.

COURSE: Chemical Supply. *Length:* 5 weeks. *Requirements:* NCO, 18 months obligated service GCT 90, normal color perception.

Psychological Warfare Center

FT. BRAGG, N. C.

COURSE: Special Forces Operations. *Length:* 9 weeks. *Requirements:* NCO, 18 months obligated service, GCT 90, Secret security clearance required, volunteers desired. Instructor caliber, excellent physical condition.

U. S. Air Force Schools

USAF Technical School

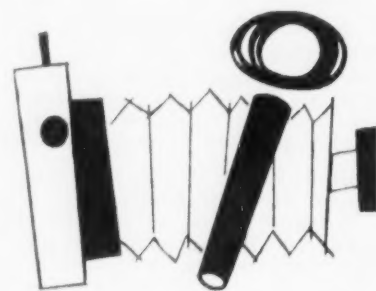
SHEPPARD AFB, TEXAS

COURSE: Intelligence Operations Technical. (Training in MOS 0231) *Length:* 7 weeks. *Requirements:* MOS 0231, Staff NCO, 18 months obligated service, Secret security clearance.

Joint Schools

Defense Printing Service DEPT. OF DEFENSE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

COURSE: Process Cameraman (Training in MOS 1534) *Length:* 17 weeks.



Requirements: NCO, 18 months obligated service.

COURSE: Platemaker (Training in MOS 1536) *Length:* 17 weeks. *Requirements:* NCO, 18 months obligated service.

* * *

Part II, the conclusion of "Schools for EM", will be published in the May issue of Leatherneck.

The Old Gunny Says ...

"FROM TIME TO time, young NCOs ask me what things they should work on to be successful non-commissioned officers. They wanta know the characteristics of good NCOs. Well, first off, I'd say pick a senior NCO you admire and ask yourself what it is that makes him good. Notice how he looks, how he conducts himself and his technique in handlin' men. Then do as he does if it suits you.

"But remember, we're all different individuals and we gotta develop our own character and ways of doin' the job. Of course, there are certain principles and techniques of leadership that all NCOs should try to employ.

"First, you gotta know your job. It's pretty hard to get very far in this Corps on bluff. All ranks gotta know their profession if they expect to get any place. Every NCO should learn as much as he possibly can about his special field. He should study the books at every opportunity. Don't hesitate to ask your officers for names of manuals and how you can get them. You should practice what you learn; work with the weapons and equipment until you can handle them blindfolded. Whenever you get a chance, instruct other Marines. Teaching a subject is the best way to learn it—and instructing others is one of the main duties of an NCO.

"Next, the good NCO should seek and assume responsibility every chance he gets. That's the best way to get the prestige we been talkin' about so much lately and it's the only way we can *earn* our privileges.

"You must know your men. By that I mean know all their names, know something about their background, their education and their ability to learn and handle their duties. At the same time, you gotta care for your men. The good NCO looks out for the

men under him. He lets them know he's interested in their welfare and he works to make them think they're in the best squad of the best platoon of the best company.

"He's careful in his consideration of his men and their pride as individuals. If he has to 'chew out' a character in the ranks he should be fair, firm and *right*. And cussin' at men ain't the best way to maintain discipline. Recognition of a good job done is effective. Praise a good man in front of the troops.

"The NCO should always pass the word. Keep the men informed of the latest hot dope. Be careful of rumors and bum scuttlebutt. All ranks thrive on information—especially in battle. So be sure and pass information both up, down, and to the flanks.

"The same is true of loyalty. It should go up and down. The good NCO is loyal to his men, his seniors and his unit. Loyalty among Marines

and to the Corps is the foundation of our esprit and the core of our fightin' strength.

"Another thing the NCO should work for is self-confidence and decisiveness. He should know his stuff. He must know his job or mission. Then he should sound off good and clear in his orders. Don't worry about ordering your friends or buddies around. All of us in this outfit are paid to either take or to give orders. Be impartial in passing out the tough or dirty details. It's better if you don't have any close buddies under you. NCOs do better if they pal around with men of their own rank. Anyway, when you're giving orders, be aggressive, forceful and confident.

"And last, but not least, be neat, sharp and military in appearance. Out-shine, out-polish, out-drill and out-salute your men. Each NCO should try to be the best man in his outfit. Now, all this takes some doin'. But, if you wanta know what makes a good Marine NCO, these are some of the things that do. I've got a couple of more ideas on the subject for anyone who's interested and I'll be glad to put them out to you next time we get a 20-minute break.

"Fall in!"

END



Gyrene Gyngles

The Thin Line

A thin line, it's always there,
Keeps me from the rest,
Never mentioned, always thought of,
Because they've met the test.

Sure! It's not my fault, or it might have
been,
I've heard those words before,
Don't know how to tell my feelings,
A Marine who's seen no war.

A buddy will say, "Remember when?
Oh . . . I forgot, you weren't there,
That's okay, stick around awhile,
Someday you'll get your share."

So he's a salt, and what am I?
Though we're both in the same Corps,
There isn't any name for me,
A Marine who's seen no war.

Don't give me that "we need them all,
Instructors, clerks and cooks,"
I've read of those and I know all that,
But you don't fight wars with books.

When the next one comes, I'm gonna go
I won't stay home again,
I'll cross that line so I'll never be
A Marine who's seen no war.

Edward E. Smith



Happy Reunion?

Well, you're just the guy I'm looking for
Old buddy . . . pal o' mine!
The vacation was terrific . . . yeah . . .
I'm really feeling fine!

Take it easy, what's your hurry?
Stay and brief me on the news.

What's the matter with you, anyhow?
You're shakin' in your shoes.

Thanks again, for how you fixed it,
Sure worked out like apple pie.
Y'know that kid looked downright saintly—
Goes to show how figures lie!

Here I thought I'd found an angel,
If it hadn't been for you
I'd a never known she peddled dope
And bet on horses, too!

Real fraternal, how you helped me—
Cut the ties so thoroughly,
Bought my ticket to Alaska
Got my diamond back for me.

Never mentioning that wedding bells
Were threatening your life,
Pal, I'm not the doubtful type—
But I can't wait to meet your wife!

E. Maureen Hewitt



Night Problem

Though it's very hard to be
Up at dawn for reveille,
Marines agree it's tougher yet,
To muster when the sun has set.

In all the Corps no sadder plight,
Than marching off into the night.
Ten long miles, you're on your way,
As the night problem gets under way.

Co-operative elements aid the training,
Ten to one it will be raining.
"Dig in—and deep!" will bring a groan,
When entrenching tool hits solid stone.

No one is near, but you're not alone,
Mosquitoes have joined you, and crawlers
unknown.

That morning will come, you're beginning
to doubt;

A cigarette's needed, but the smoking
lamp's out.

"Aggressors" attack with blank ammo
galore,
Drive them off—they come back for more.
It's suddenly quiet, you relax and then
You find you've forgotten that password
again.

Night problems certainly are never a lark,
They always leave me "in the dark."
And the only part that I find fun,
Is that moment when I see the sun!

Sgt. Elmer J. Dapron Jr.



On Taxation

Comes the month for income taxes,
When the citizen relaxes,
And attempts to reconcile his yearly pay,
The Department of Accounting,
Lists his wages as amounting
To a sum he's not so sure is what they say.

Then ensues the real commotion,
When he's torn in his devotion,
'Twixt his duty to his country or his clan,
For he finds his wages lacking,
And he can't quite meet his backing,
Or his total obligations to Old Sam.

He is granted four deductions,
Yet he questions what reduction,
He's allowed for each one living on his
wage.

And to further complications,
He has erred in computation,
In the adding of the totals on the page.

So we leave our fretting hero,
(With his savings still at zero,)
As we dismally undertake our yearly task,
With April fast approaching,
We may yet do some reproaching,
On the price that Uncle Sam has had to
ask!

Lieut. James M. Perry



NEW FAIRCHILD SHIPBOARD RADAR SYSTEM FOR AUTOMATIC SEARCH AND TRACKING



Fairchild radar systems have gone to sea with missile launching cruisers of the U. S. Navy.

Now operating with the fleet, the Fairchild SPQ-2 Shipboard Radar System shown here was developed to search out and track either missiles or aircraft completely automatically. And, controls have been "human-engineered" to facilitate operation under battle conditions.

Color and shape coding in this new Fairchild radar assure rapid, sure identification of all controls. Rugged, shock-resistant construction protects equipment.

Here again is proof of Fairchild Guided Missiles Division's continuing leadership in design, research and production of vital electronic equipment.

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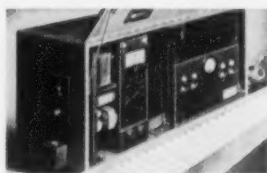
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